WELFARE *in* REVIEW

SEPTEMBER
1963
Vol 1 - No 3

U. S.
DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION,
AND
WELFARE
Welfare
Administration

BOSTON
UNIVERSITY
MAR 6 1964
LIBRARIES

11-5
C1

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Welfare Administration

Children's
Bureau

Bureau of Family
Services

Office of Aging

Office of Juvenile
Delinquency and
Youth Development

Cuban Refugee
Program Staff

WELFARE in REVIEW

Welfare In Review is the official monthly publication of the Welfare Administration. Statements in Review articles do not necessarily reflect official policies of the Welfare Administration.

Suggestions or comments concerning Welfare In Review should be addressed to the Editor, Welfare Administration, 330 Independence Ave., Washington, D. C. 20201.

Contents of the publication are not copyrighted; any items may be reprinted but citation of Welfare in Review as the source is requested.

Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget July 22, 1963.

Welfare in Review is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Price: $2.50 per year; $1 additional for foreign mailing. 30 cents per single copy.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

ANTHONY J. CELEBREZZE, Secretary

Welfare Administration

ELLEN WINSTON, Commissioner

JOSEPH H. MEYERS, Deputy Commissioner

Volume 1 Number 3

SEPTEMBER 1963

In This Issue:

	Page
Cuban Refugee Program	1
Public Assistance Personnel, 1962	21
Notes:	
Medical Reporting of Physically Abused Children	29
Educational Leave for State Public Assistance Personnel	29
Publications of Interest	30
Program and Operating Statistics for June 1963	32

Cuban Refugee Program

Establishment of the Program

Between January 1959, when Castro came to power in Cuba, and January 1961, some 50,000 Cubans fled to the United States. Over 37,000 of them were concentrated in Florida, mostly in the Miami-Dade County area.

Many of the early refugees had brought funds out of Cuba or had previously deposited funds in U.S. and other foreign banks in anticipation of a political upheaval. But as the refugee flight continued and as members of all socioeconomic groups began to join the exodus, the Cuban government imposed increasingly stringent restrictions on those requesting permission to leave. All real and personal property belonging to refugees was confiscated. A person was allowed to bring out of the country only one suit, a few changes of underwear, and a maximum of five pesos--worth about 50 cents in U.S. currency. Later, the five pesos were eliminated.

Toward the end of 1960, it became evident that the large number of refugees reaching Miami without resources had exceeded the capacity of local public and voluntary agencies to provide emergency assistance. They had also far exceeded the capacity of the local labor market to provide opportunities for gainful employment. Churches, civic groups, schools, and State, county, and city officials had done a splendid job of welcoming the refugees and of providing emergency help. Now they needed help too.

In December 1960 the Cuban Refugee Emergency Center was established in Miami with an initial allocation of $1 million from the President's Contingency Fund under the Mutual Security Act.

On February 3, 1961, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare was directed by the President to undertake a nine-point Cuban Refugee Program:

1. Providing all possible assistance to voluntary relief agencies in providing daily necessities for needy refugees, for resettling as many refugees as possible, and for securing jobs for them.

2. Obtaining the assistance of both private and governmental

By John F. Thomas, Director, Cuban Refugee Program, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

agencies to provide useful employment opportunities for displaced Cubans, consistent with the over-all employment situation in Florida.

3. Providing funds for the resettlement of refugees to other areas.

4. Furnishing financial assistance to meet basic maintenance requirements of needy Cuban refugees in the Miami area and as required in communities of resettlement.

5. Providing for essential health services for the refugees.

6. Furnishing Federal assistance for local public school operating costs in the Miami area.

7. Initiating measures to augment training and educational opportunities for Cuban refugees.

8. Providing financial aid for the care and protection of unaccompanied children--the most defenseless and troubled group among the refugee population.

9. Undertaking surplus food distribution to needy refugees.

To carry the program through the end of the fiscal year (June 30, 1961), a $4-million allocation was made from the Contingency Fund under the Mutual Security Act to supplement the original allocation of $1 million.

A New Refugee Situation for the U.S.

The movement of refugees into the United States is not a new phenomenon. Under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, over 300,000 persons, made homeless during World War II, were admitted for permanent residence. The Refugee Relief Act of 1953 permitted 180,000 persons to come to this country. Some 39,000 were admitted following the Hungarian crisis of 1956. Today, several thousand refugees are being admitted from European countries under the "Fair-Share Act" (Public Law 86-648, enacted July 14, 1960).

However, none of these migrations resulted in a Federal program of the type created for Cuban refugees. Why, then, was such a program established in response to the Cuban influx?

The answer lies in the fact that the Cuban refugee situation marks the first time in history that the United States has become a country of first asylum for large numbers of persons. In previous refugee programs, the refugees were screened in European camps and carefully processed for immigration to the United States. Prior to the arrival of a refugee, thorough preparations were made by the voluntary agency which sponsored him and by the receiving community. Two important elements, a place of residence and a job, awaited the refugee on his arrival. The Cubans, on the other hand, simply came--by commercial airline when they could obtain

permission to leave, illegally by small boat when they could not.

Who Are the Cuban Refugees?

By and large, the Cuban refugees are a highly skilled group. About 50 percent of the refugee wage earners are professional, technical, and managerial personnel; about 25 percent clerical, sales, and skilled workers; and about 25 percent unskilled and semiskilled. These are estimates based on studies of sample groups at the Cuban Refugee Center.

Among the refugees have been, for example, some 2,000 accountants, 200 architects, 100 chemists, 300 dentists, 550 engineers, 1,800 lawyers, 500 pharmacists, 1,000 physicians, and 3,500 teachers and college professors.

The refugee stream has always included members of all Cuban socioeconomic groups. However, the proportion of each group has varied as conditions in Cuba have changed.

The first group of refugees to come out of Cuba, in 1959, were those who had been closely associated with the Batista government--political leaders, high government officials, military officers, and businessmen who had had important political connections. These were few in number--about 3,000.

In May 1959, the Cuban government enacted an agrarian reform law, and in June seized three U.S.-owned cattle ranches. Seizures of land, cattle, and farm equipment continued at intervals throughout 1959 and into 1960. (See "Chronology of Important Events in United States-Cuban Relations: 1957-1962," issued by the Department of State, 1963, mimeographed.) During this period, the refugees began to include the island's richest families, the owners of sugar mills and large cattle ranches, sugar plantations, and businesses.

An increasing number of seizures in 1960 affecting U.S.-owned hotels, oil refineries, banks, and other businesses, and other developments within Cuba, resulted in a broader social spectrum among the refugees. Members of the upper elite continued to leave Cuba. But now they were joined by professionals and technicians of all types; company directors, executives, managers, and stockholders; advertising, marketing, newspaper, radio, and television executives and medium-rank personnel; persons whose incomes derived from rents; owners of medium-sized cattle ranches and sugar plantations; insurance and finance company men; and representatives of American companies which exported to Cuba.

By the summer of 1961, the middle and lower socioeconomic groups began to be more fully represented in the refugee stream: the small merchants, office employees, skilled and semiskilled factory workers, lower-grade technicians, and unskilled workers.

These are the four major waves of refugees, insofar as they can be identified on the basis of general impressions and in the absence of precise statistical data: the pro-Batista political elite, early 1959;

the business elite, 1959-60; the upper-middle socioeconomic group, 1960-61; the upper-middle, middle, and lower socioeconomic groups, since mid-1961.

The majority of the refugee wage earners are in the most productive years of their lives. Forty-six percent are between the ages of 20 and 39 and 19 percent between the ages of 40 and 49. The average family size of the refugees registered at the Refugee Center is 1.8 persons.

Developing the Program

Throughout the Cuban Refugee Program, an attempt has been made to implement the nine points spelled out by the President. When the program was established, it was considered both necessary and desirable to utilize the services of existing agencies to the greatest possible extent: necessary because the need was urgent and no time was available to set up separate entities to deal with the problem; desirable because it seemed clear that the program was temporary in nature, that while it could not be predicted how long various operations would be needed, there would come a day when the bulk of the problems surrounding the Cuban refugees would be resolved.

The Federal staff employed on the program consists of about 100 persons. These include the small staff of the director's office in Washington, a few staff members detailed to participating units of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the staff of the Cuban Refugee Center in Miami, where most of the Federal employees are located.

Within HEW, two units of the Welfare Administration are closely associated with the program: the Bureau of Family Services, which is concerned with the program of financial assistance for needy refugees; and the Children's Bureau, which administers the program of foster care for unaccompanied Cuban children.

Also within the Department, the Public Health Service provides overall guidance of medical and dental services for needy refugees, and the Office of Education supervises programs relating to education of refugee children in Miami, English and vocational courses for adults, and loans to needy Cuban college students.

The Employment Service of the U.S. Department of Labor has worked closely with HEW in analyzing the occupational background of refugees and in providing job opportunities through the cooperation of its affiliated State employment services.

In Florida, at the State and local levels, the Florida State Department of Public Welfare is concerned with financial assistance and surplus food distribution to needy refugee families, the Dade County Health Department with medical services, the Dade County Public Schools with education of children and adults, and the University of Miami with professional refresher courses for selected groups of refugees.

Four voluntary agencies in the Miami area have primary responsibility

for the foster care program for unaccompanied Cuban children: the Catholic Welfare Bureau, the Children's Service Bureau of Dade County, the Jewish Family and Children's Service, and United HIAS Service of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society.

In the resettlement program, four national voluntary agencies, with offices in the Refugee Center, work under contract with HEW: Catholic Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, Church World Service of the National Council of Churches (Protestant), United HIAS Service (Jewish), and the International Rescue Committee (nonsectarian).

Throughout the nation, cooperating agencies and institutions include: State and local welfare departments, public and voluntary children's agencies, local churches and civic groups participating in the resettlement program, colleges and universities participating in the loan program or in special training programs, and governors' and mayors' resettlement committees.

It has been estimated that as many as 40 to 50 persons may be involved in arranging for the resettlement of a single refugee. Most of these are volunteers--American citizens in a local community who are concerned about the plight of the Cubans.

Financing

From its start through June 30, 1961, the program was financed from the President's Contingency Fund under the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended. During fiscal 1962, financing was provided from the President's Contingency Fund under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. On June 28, 1962, Public Law 87-510, the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, was enacted, and funds for the program were appropriated by Congress under this act.

Expenditures of the program through June 30, 1962, totaled an estimated $98,956,000, of which the major portion was for welfare assistance and services to needy refugees in Miami. For each fiscal year, expenditures were: $4,089,000, fiscal 1961; $38,557,000, fiscal 1962; and $56,310,000 (estimated), fiscal 1963. Although Congress authorized $70,110,000 for fiscal 1963, only slightly over $56,000,000 was required because the influx of refugees was smaller than expected.

Definition of a Refugee

For the purposes of the Cuban Refugee Program a person is considered to be a Cuban refugee if he is registered at the Cuban Refugee Center in Miami as meeting all of these criteria: (1) he is a national of Cuba living in the Miami area or in another area as a result of resettlement under the program; (2) he left Cuba on or after January 1, 1959, or the director of the Center finds that withholding benefits would tend to defeat the purposes of the program; (3) he bears proper identification from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and is (a) a parolee under section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Naturalization Act, or (b) an alien granted indefinite voluntary departure, or (c) an alien who is a permanent resident of the United States. Any refugee may be

denied assistance if the director of the Center "determines that the provision of such assistance is inimical to the interests of the United States."

A person who is not a national of Cuba but who was a resident of Cuba for at least 5 years prior to the time he left Cuba and who meets all of the other requirements may also be accepted for registration and benefits upon approval of the director of the Center.

Of the refugees registered at the Center, it is estimated that about 89 percent have an immigration status known technically as "parolee" or "indefinite voluntary departure." The refugees who are here under these classifications cannot apply for citizenship even if they should wish to and cannot change their classification while they are in the United States. About 11 percent have an immigration status of "permanent resident" and may apply for citizenship if they wish. Since the United States terminated diplomatic and consular relations with Cuba on January 3, 1961, it has not been possible to issue any permanent-resident visas to refugees leaving Cuba.

All of the refugees, without respect to their particular status, are permitted to travel and work in the United States and are expected to be permitted to remain in this country until their return to Cuba should become possible. The only exceptions would be individual cases where, for particular reasons, the U.S. Government might impose special restrictions or requirements.

Prior to the admittance of a refugee to the United States, all available information on him is reviewed by the Department of State, and upon his arrival, he is interviewed at length by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Any person who is found not to be a bona fide refugee is given a choice: immediate departure from the United States or indefinite confinement here.

Welfare, Health, and Educational Services

The Cuban Refugee Center. Located in Freedom Tower, at 600 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, the Refugee Center is the focal point for Cuban refugee welfare and resettlement operations. Refugees register at the Center and are interviewed to determine job skills, family composition, and other characteristics relevant to planning for services and resettlement. Each refugee receives a thorough medical examination, including a chest X-ray and any inoculations prescribed by the attending physician. The Red Cross distributes Spanish-English dictionaries and kits containing such essentials as toothbrushes, hairpins, and razors. Each refugee also registers with the resettlement agency of his choice. If a person is without funds or resources, he is referred to the Cuban Refugee Assistance Unit of the Florida State Department of Public Welfare, where his eligibility for financial assistance and surplus foods is determined.

It should be noted that a refugee is not required to register at the Refugee Center. The vast majority have registered because they have found themselves in need of assistance. However, some refugees have always been

self-supporting during their stay in the United States and have not found it necessary to register. Although exact figures are not available, it is estimated that there may be between 15,000 and 20,000 refugees in the Miami area who have not registered. Each week, a number of these exhaust their resources and register for the first time for welfare and resettlement services.

Public assistance. Arriving in Miami, refugees find themselves in an area with few job opportunities in relation to the potential number of applicants. Even those fortunate enough to find jobs in Miami have been generally unable to put their best skills to use. An engineer working as a dishwasher and a veterinarian working as a parking lot attendant are typical examples.

Under these circumstances, public assistance has been an absolute necessity. This assistance, financed entirely by the Federal Government and administered by the Florida State Department of Public Welfare by special agreement, is provided on the basis of the same standards of need applied to other residents of Florida. The maximum amount which needy refugees may receive is $100 a month for a family and $60 a month for a needy single person who is not part of a family unit. In actual practice, the average payments are below these maximums. In July 1963, the average payment to a needy refugee family was approximately $94, and to a needy single person, approximately $53.

Federally financed assistance is also made available to a resettled refugee in the city of resettlement. Such assistance is based on the same standards of need applied to other residents of the State, except that no residency requirements apply. It is provided through State and local welfare departments, which are then reimbursed by the Federal Government. Relatively few resettled refugees have required assistance because of loss of job or severe medical expenses.

The difficulties which refugees face in Miami and the importance of the resettlement program are highlighted by the fact that about 58 percent of the refugees in Miami require financial assistance compared with less than 5 percent of those resettled. A resettled refugee who needs assistance usually needs it for only a brief period of time.

Health and medical services. Federally financed health services to needy Cuban refugees are furnished through a medical and dental clinic located in the Refugee Center and through accredited local hospitals. These services include: Outpatient clinic services; dental, maternal, child, and school health services; hospitalization of up to 30 days for acute conditions; and hospitalization beyond the 30-day limit for serious chronic conditions such as active tuberculosis or psychosis.

Unaccompanied children. An estimated 13,000 Cuban children, mostly in their teens, have come to the United States unaccompanied by parents of close relatives. Most of them were sent out of Cuba by their parents in order to escape Communist indoctrination--in some cases to avoid being sent to Russia or one of the Soviet satellite countries for such indoctri-

706-826 O - 63 - 2

nation. Some 5,000 of these children have been cared for by friends or private agencies without any participation by the Federal Government.

For the remaining 8,000, the Government has found it necessary to arrange for and finance foster care in homes or institutions for varying periods of time. Over half of these children are no longer under the program, primarily because they were reunited with parents or relatives who subsequently arrived in the United States. At the end of July 1963, 58 percent of those still under care were in institutions or group homes, and 42 percent in foster family homes. Thirty-three percent were in the Miami area and 67 percent in other cities in 39 States.

Education and Vocational Training. Some 20,000 Cuban refugee children were enrolled in the Dade County public schools during the 1962-63 school year. The Federal Government has followed the pattern of assistance given to schools in federally impacted areas by reimbursing the Dade County public schools for 50 percent of the cost of educating these children. This actually amounts to about 60 percent if expressed in terms of the cost of educating American children in Dade County, with the higher cost of educating the Cuban children resulting primarily from the necessity for instruction in the English language.

Federally financed English instruction and vocational training courses have been provided for several thousand adult refugees through the adult education program in Dade County. Refresher courses for certain professional groups have also been provided. These have included courses for physicians, lawyers, and teachers. All of the educational programs for adult refugees are designed to increase their potential for resettlement and for becoming self-supporting.

Resettlement: The Overall Picture

Resettlement is the major objective of the Cuban Refugee Program, as it has been in other refugee programs in the United States and throughout the world.

Resettlement is necessary to relieve the burden on Miami; to reduce Federal expenditures for assistance; to enable the refugees to become self-supporting, contributing members of our society during their exile; to enable them to retain their skills and, if possible, to further develop their skills; and to enable them to have the experience of participating in the mainstream of American life. Resettlement is considered to be the most immediate, effective, and economical means of achieving these objectives. As in other welfare programs, the fundamental concern is with the rehabilitation of the recipients. In the case of the Cuban refugees, rehabilitation must almost always take the form of resettlement.

Most resettlements are arranged through the four national voluntary agencies, which have offices in the Refugee Center. The number of refugees registered with each agency and the number resettled by each, as of August 30, 1963, are:

Agency	Registered	Resettled
Catholic Relief Services	113,926	38,754
Church World Service (Protestant)	14,064	11,813
United HIAS Service (Jewish)	3,359	1,973
International Rescue Committee (non-sectarian)	36,800	14,304

In general, the refugees choose a resettlement agency along religious lines. This accounts for the fact that most Cubans have registered with the Catholic agency.

Resettlements are made when local affiliates of these agencies undertake to sponsor a refugee or refugee family in their community. In most cases, these are church groups, since the majority of the resettlements have been made through the Catholic and Protestant agencies. A valuable though smaller role has been played by civic organizations, such as the International Institutes affiliated with the American Council for Nationalities Service and the Jaycees, Kiwanis, Lions, and Rotary Clubs. In some communities, civic and religious organizations have participated jointly in the sponsorship of refugees. In several cities and States, resettlement has been given an overall impetus by mayors' and governors' committees.

Basically, the sponsor of a refugee is responsible for: locating a job or job opportunities; arranging for at least temporary housing, including household furnishings, the payment of a month's rent and utilities, and, usually, the provision of 2 or 3 weeks' supply of groceries; welcoming the refugee; helping the refugee and his family to become oriented to the new community, to enroll the children in school, to find the way to the supermarket, to locate English classes for adults if needed, and so on; and, finally, providing guidance and counseling on any problems that may arise.

The Federal Government pays the refugee's cost of transportation to the city of resettlement. To those who are receiving public assistance in Miami, it also provides a "transition allowance" to help the refugee get started in the new community. For a family, this allowance is $100; for a single person, $60. (The Government has also stated that it will pay the resettled refugees' transportation costs back to Miami at such time as it may become possible for them to return to Cuba.)

In the resettlement program, the sponsor chooses the refugee or family he wishes to sponsor. After a sponsor sends information to the resettlement agency on the type of job opportunities available in his community, the size of the family he can sponsor, and other relevant points, the resettlement agency generally sends him dossiers on two or more refugees who appear to meet the specific qualifications. The sponsor then makes his own selection.

Problems in Resettlement

Resettlement is a complex operation. A successful resettlement requires bringing together a refugee, a sponsor, and a resettlement opportunity appropriate to the refugee's background and abilities. To carry out successfully a continuing resettlement program requires systematic efforts to create and maintain the interest of sponsors and potential sponsors, orient refugees to the desirability and necessity of resettlement, and develop efficient procedures for matching the refugee with the requirements of the sponsor and the job opportunity.

In addition, there are two major factors which are independent of the control of the program: one is the economic conditions and the need for workers in communities throughout the nation; the second is the ability of the refugees to meet requirements that apply to certain types of positions in the United States.

Fortunately, the majority of the refugees are highly skilled and educated persons--professional, technical, and managerial workers, office personnel, and skilled workers. Even in communities which may be suffering from unemployment of semiskilled or unskilled citizens, there is usually a demand for various types of skilled personnel which cannot be met by the local labor force.

Nevertheless, overall economic conditions do affect the resettlement program. The Federal Government itself does not send refugees anywhere on its own initiative. The relocation process is a voluntary activity initiated by a sponsoring citizen or organization, usually a church. The sponsor undertakes to assist the refugee breadwinner in finding living quarters and a job. In a few cases, the action is initiated by an employer who is unable to find local workers to fill a particular position, and arrangements are then made through one of the resettlement agencies for housing and the other aspects of sponsorship. In every case, the resettlement of a refugee is in response to an invitation from a group or individual in a local community.

A study of the geographic distribution of resettled refugees indicates that resettlement closely reflects economic conditions prevailing in various parts of the United States. There are currently some 2,500 areas with economic problems which have been designated as redevelopment areas under the Area Redevelopment Act; these areas contain about 37 million persons, or 20 percent of the U.S. population. Cuban refugees have been relocated in only 66 of these redevelopment areas. During the period from February 15, 1961, through April 20, 1963, for which detailed statistics are available, a total of 54,324 persons were resettled in 1,355 communities. Only 1,694 persons, or 3.1 percent of the total, were resettled in the 66 redevelopment areas. Two-thirds of these redevelopment areas received four persons or less. Only 11 redevelopment areas received over 18 persons.

The second factor which is largely outside the control of the refugee

program, the ability of refugees to meet requirements which apply to certain types of positions in this country, relates primarily to professional persons.

One common requirement affecting employability in certain professions is U.S. citizenship or a declaration of intent to become a citizen, a requirement which cannot be met by the vast majority of the refugees because of their immigration status. Data published by the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference in its "Guide to Occupational Practice Requirements in the U.S.A. for Foreign-Trained Architects, Dentists, Engineers, Lawyers, Librarians, Musicians, Nurses, Physicians, Teachers, Veterinarians (July 1961)" show that citizenship or a declaration of intent is a requirement for licensing as follows:

Architects.....	24 States
Dentists.....	45 States and D.C.
Lawyers.....	most States
Professional nurses	22 States, Puerto Rico and V.I.
Practical nurses.....	28 States, Puerto Rico and V.I.
Physicians.....	41 States and Puerto Rico
Public-school teachers.....	most States
Veterinarians.....	29 States

Other requirements also affect certain professionals. Six States do not accept any foreign-trained physicians. Dental studies pursued in a foreign university receive virtually no recognition in the United States. The same is true of law studies pursued in countries such as Cuba that do not base their legal system on English common law.

These problems would affect almost any refugee program, regardless of the specific origin or circumstances of the refugees.

Resettlement to Other Countries

Careful consideration has been given to the possibility of resettling Cuban refugees in foreign countries, particularly in Latin America. Although resettlements have been made in several countries, the total number of persons involved has been relatively small. One factor tending against the possibility of any large number of resettlements to other countries is that many Cuban refugees have already gone directly to those countries. An estimated 10,000 have gone to Spain, and although exact figures are not available, it is known that several thousand have gone to Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela, and other Latin American nations.

A resettlement to another country of course requires the consent of that country, which has its own political and economic problems to consider. Although individual resettlements are being made from the United States to various countries through the efforts of voluntary agencies and the cooperation of the Department of State and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, it does not appear likely that any large number of resettlements will be made abroad.

A Major Change in the Refugee Situation

On October 22, 1962, President Kennedy announced the existence of missiles in Cuba and the imposition of a quarantine on the importation of offensive weapons into the island. The next day, the Cuban government banned all civilian flights to and from Cuba. This ended the twice daily Pan American flights and the twice weekly KLM Royal Dutch Airlines flights which had been bringing 1,600 to 1,800 refugees a week to Miami (table 1).

For the first time in nearly 4 years, Miami did not have a large, steady influx of new refugees.

Two small streams of refugees have continued: those who escape illegally from Cuba by small boat and make the perilous trip across the Florida Straits and those who reach the United States after first going to another country.

Since October 22, only about 7,000 new refugees have reached Miami. Many of these came on the return trips of the Red Cross ships and planes which delivered medical supplies to Cuba in connection with the agreement for the return of prisoners captured in the Bay of Pigs invasion.

During this same period, over 19,000 refugees were resettled from Miami to other areas. The result has been a decrease of around 12,000 refugees in the Miami area--the first decrease in the city's refugee population since Cubans began seeking asylum in the United States more than 4½ years ago.

Continued resettlement coupled with the decrease in new arrivals has also resulted in a drop in the number of persons receiving public assistance in the Miami area from 68,191 during October 1962 to 60,044 during July 1963.

Present Status of the Program

As of August 30, 1963, a total of 168,149 refugees had registered at the Cuban Refugee Center in Miami. Of these, 66,844 had been resettled in more than 1,600 communities in every State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and 23 Latin American and European countries. (Tables 2, 3.)

The number and rate of resettlements grew steadily from the start of the Cuban Refugee Program through October 22, 1962, when the commercial flights were suspended. Between the first weeks of 1962 and the first 3 weeks of October, resettlements jumped from an average of about 500 a week to over 1,000 a week (table 1).

After the flights ceased, the number of resettlements declined. This decline was due to a complex of factors, including: the uncertainties created by the missile crisis last fall; the return of the Bay of Pigs prisoners in December; the extremely cold winter which hampered sponsors as well as refugees; and--perhaps most important--the fact that, prior

Table I. Cuban refugee registrations and resettlements, by month, March 1961–August 1963

Month	Persons Registered	Persons Resettled
1961		
March	3,008	493
April	3,322	685
May	6,634	780
June*	6,550	1,192
July	5,618	1,189
August	7,354	1,528
September*	10,168	2,414
October	7,210	2,060
November	6,608	2,140
December*	9,602	2,531
1962		
January	7,764	1,949
February	6,580	1,807
March*	10,496	2,620
April	7,650	2,464
May	7,518	2,901
June*	8,770	3,984
July	7,846	3,611
August*	9,916	4,273
September	7,816	4,119
October	6,532	4,997
November*	876	2,523
December	1,223	1,823

	Persons Registered			Persons Resettled
1963	Total	Previous Arrivals	New Arrivals	
January*	2,759	480	2,279	1,813
February	2,253	1,327	926	1,483
March	997	584	413	1,202
April	609	412	197	1,335
May*	2,660	622	2,038	1,890
June	1,113	608	505	2,058
July	1,869	194	1,675	2,144
August*	684	192	492	2,212

Note: Compiled from weekly statistics. 5 weeks allocated to months with asterisk (*).

Table 2. Cumulative totals of Cuban refugee registrations and resettlements, by month, March 1961-August 1963

Month	Persons Registered	Persons Resettled
1961		
March	13,122	2,011
April	16,444	2,696
May	23,078	3,476
June	29,628	4,668
July	35,246	5,857
August	42,600	7,385
September	52,768	9,799
October	59,978	11,859
November	66,586	13,999
December	76,188	16,530
1962		
January	83,952	18,479
February	90,532	20,286
March	101,028	22,906
April	108,678	25,370
May	116,196	28,271
June	124,966	32,255
July	132,812	35,866
August	142,728	40,139
September	150,544	44,258
October	153,833	48,361
November	154,709	50,884
December	155,932	52,707
1963		
January	158,691	54,520
February	160,944	56,003
March	161,941	57,205
April	162,550	58,540
May	165,210	60,430
June	166,323	62,488
July	168,192	64,632
August	168,149	66,844

Note: As of end of each month. This statistical series was revised in October 1962 and August 1963 to provide more accurate totals. Therefore the figures given in table 1 do not add to the cumulative totals for these months.

Table 3. Cuban refugee resettlements through June 28, 1963, by State

	Number of Cases 1/		Number of Cases 1/
New York	10,886	Alabama	86
New Jersey	4,951	Rhode Island	85
Puerto Rico	2,826	Iowa	81
California	2,634	Kentucky	77
Illinois	1,683	Washington	71
Massachusetts	1,276	South Carolina	51
Texas	881	Arizona	42
Pennsylvania	734	Mississippi	36
Louisiana	611	Delaware	33
District of Columbia	548	New Hampshire	31
Ohio	469	Arkansas	20
Florida 2/	449	West Virginia	18
Colorado	298	North Dakota	15
Connecticut	289	South Dakota	15
Virginia	267	Virgin Islands	13
Georgia	265	Montana	12
Maryland	265	Hawaii	11
Michigan	264	Maine	8
Missouri	243	Wyoming	5
Nevada	212	Vermont	3
Indiana	177	Idaho	2
North Carolina	145	Alaska	1
Wisconsin	145	Utah	1
Nebraska	131		
Kansas	128		
Tennessee	120		
Oklahoma	116		
New Mexico	115		
Minnesota	112		
Oregon	96		

1/ A case may be either a family or a single person who is not part of a family unit. The average case equals 1.78 persons.

2/ Outside Miami area.

706-826 O - 63 - 3

to the termination of flights, a large proportion of the resettlements consisted of refugees who had arrived very recently and were anxious to join relatives who had already been resettled. Prior to the termination of flights, a sample study conducted by the Refugee Center showed that, of those being resettled, 40 percent had been in Miami for less than 10 days and an additional 30 percent for less than 6 weeks.

With the termination of flights and only a relatively small number of new arrivals, it has been necessary to undertake the resettlement of refugees who have been in Miami for longer periods of time. However unsatisfactory they have found their way of life there, they have inevitably made some adjustment to it. They have become accustomed to Miami, to overcrowded living conditions, to insufficient funds. They have established friendships and built up neighborhood patterns of community life. They have put down roots. Miami has become a haven and a home, a refuge from the shocks that preceded and accompanied their leaving Cuba and their early life in the United States. Many refugees are therefore reluctant to uproot themselves again to move to a new and unknown city despite the advantages which resettlement offers.

Persuading the more entrenched refugees of the necessity for resettlement requires an active, positive program. Such a program is being carried out and is constantly being expanded and strengthened.

During the first quarter of 1963, resettlements averaged 346 persons a week. As compared with the 1,000 persons a week who were being resettled just before the termination of commercial flights, this figure would be approximately what would be expected after eliminating the 70 percent of resettlements which represented persons who had been in Miami less than 6 weeks.

During the second quarter of 1963, the weekly average rose from 346 to 406. During July and August, an average of 484 persons a week were resettled.

Overcoming Obstacles to Resettlement

The problems which arose in the resettlement program after the suspension of commercial flights last October have required new efforts to maintain a continuing flow of refugees out of Miami to other areas.

Sponsors. In recent months public information activities designed to encourage sponsorship have been intensified, field work throughout the nation by Refugee Program staff has been increased, and cooperative efforts with State and local officials and civic organizations have been further developed. Special attention has been given to working with the Governors' Conference in encouraging the establishment of statewide resettlement committees which work in cooperation with local voluntary agencies.

At its meeting in Miami Beach in July 1963, the Governors' Conference reported that 21 governors "had either created or reactivated

refugee committees, designated a State agency to handle the problem or were considering taking action along these lines." The Conference's Committee on Public Health and Welfare urged "each Governor to do his utmost to give assistance in the solution of this serious human problem."

Like the governors, the nation's mayors have indicated their desire to "cooperate fully" in the resettlement program, in a resolution adopted by the United States Conference of Mayors at their 1962 meeting. At least 35 cities have formed mayor's committees.

Resettlement agencies. Soon after the termination of commercial flights, two agencies, Catholic Relief Services and the International Rescue Committee, found they had more refugees registered with them than they had sponsorships immediately available, and one agency, Church World Service, had more sponsors than refugees. In May 1963 a formal agreement was reached between the Catholic and Protestant agencies by which Catholic Relief Services would make refugees available to fill sponsorships created by Church World Service. This has resulted in a number of interfaith resettlements. Transfers of cases are also being made between the nonsectarian International Rescue Committee and Church World Service.

Refugees. Orientation activities designed to encourage a positive attitude toward resettlement on the part of the refugees have been carried out since the beginning of the refugee program. During 1963, such efforts have been considerably expanded and intensified. The active program being carried out through the Refugee Center utilizes both "push" and "pull" factors.

The primary "push" factor used to date is that the Cuban Refugee Program may terminate the public assistance of a refugee in Miami who refuses a reasonable resettlement opportunity for insufficient reasons. This policy is carried out in a humanitarian manner, and each case is decided on an individual basis. Since it is recognized that families on public assistance and without work begin to deteriorate, financial aid is considered to be a temporary necessity rather than a solution to the problems of refugees, aid that will be provided only until opportunities for self-sufficiency present themselves.

The "pull" factor in resettlement relates to demonstrating to the refugees the positive advantages of resettlement. Activities directed toward this objective have been carried out since the start of the program but have been greatly intensified during 1963:

1. Individual counseling of refugees has been increased, and more intensive inservice training has been undertaken to instill in the public assistance caseworkers and the Refugee Center staff the philosophy of resettlement. Every case on public assistance has received a home visit within the past 6 months. Most of the staff members are themselves Cuban refugees, employed because of their language ability and the common cultural background which they share with their compatriots.

2. Since April, a card in Spanish encouraging resettlement has been enclosed with each monthly public assistance check mailed to a refugee. Themes of these messages have included: employment opportunities; cases of successfully resettled refugees in new homes and jobs; classes for training sewing machine operators for jobs and resettlement; policy of the Cuban Refugee Program toward resettlement; advantages of resettlement for mothers and children as well as the wage earner; importance of enrolling in adult English courses.

3. Spanish-language flyers with similar themes have been distributed to refugees by the Refugee Center, the resettlement agencies, the public assistance offices, and church centers.

4. Releases in Spanish have been issued to the Spanish press and radio on resettlement policy and successful resettlements.

5. Displays of large photographs of successfully resettled refugees are exhibited in the Refugee Center.

6. Seventy-five radio programs on resettlement have been broadcast on two Miami Spanish-language radio stations since January 1963.

New Directions for the Future

When 200 to 300 new refugees were arriving every day at the Refugee Center, the resettlement agencies, and the welfare offices, the day-to-day and hour-to-hour operations and emergencies required practically the full time of staff members.

With the cessation of most of this influx, increased attention is now being given to evaluating the basic problems which exist and to formulating their solution. A major effort currently underway is an overall study of the refugees in Miami who are receiving public assistance in terms of their potential for resettlement. Information on each case is being compiled from the Refugee Center files, resettlement agency records, welfare caseworkers, Employment Service reports, and medical clinic diagnoses. This information will be recorded in a central index on IBM cards. From this, it will be possible to distinguish between those refugees who are eligible for resettlement and those who have problems which must be dealt with individually. The following basic classification is being made:

Code	Type of Case	Definition
0	Normal	No medical disabilities. No social handicap. Fit for normal employment and resettlement.
1	Disability but employable	Medical disability or physical handicap presenting difficulties for resettlement, yet no handicap to employment. (For example: a refugee paralyzed in both legs

		but trained to do a bench job, such as watchmaking. If he were not specially trained, he would fall under code 2.)
2	Not employable	Physical handicap or medical condition preventing normal employment.
3	Social case	Socially handicapped in terms of potential for resettlement. (Cases which may cause special concern to the resettlement agencies even though the head of the family may be free from any medical disability. For example: split families; problems relating to dependents; families with more than four children under 18 years of age; couples separated but not divorced; unaccompanied minors under 21 years of age.)

When this compilation of data is completed and recorded for automatic data-processing equipment, the Center and the resettlement agencies will have at their fingertips information on the resettlement potential of each family receiving public assistance and on the problems which may work against a family's ability to resettle and which require special attention.

Basically, the study will accomplish two objectives. First it will make it possible to determine exactly what the problem is: how many of the approximately 60,000 persons receiving financial assistance are immediately eligible for resettlement, the problems of those who are not, and the additional measures that should be taken to resolve these problems in order for all of these refugees to be resettled.

Second, the study will enable the resettlement agencies to approach the caseload systematically. They will be able to call in first those cases that present no obstacle to resettlement; to handle individually those cases with some special problem; and immediately to identify cases with occupational backgrounds which meet the requirements of specific resettlement opportunities. The target date for completion of the study is the end of calendar year 1963. As immediately eligible cases are uncovered during the course of the study, they are being called to the attention of the resettlement agencies at once, without waiting for the study's completion.

Two important points underlie this plan to concentrate primarily on the resettlement of those refugees who are receiving public assistance: one, these are the people who most urgently require resettlement since they are not self-supporting in Miami; two, this is the most direct means of reducing Federal expenditures for the assistance program.

Another aspect of the refugee program which is receiving increased attention is vocational and professional training or retraining where such training can be tied directly to job opportunities. For example, during the summer of 1963, the first refugee training program outside the

Miami area was carried out. This program consisted of a special 8-week course at the State University of Iowa to train 30 Cuban teachers to teach Spanish in towns throughout Iowa. The teachers received provisional teaching certificates in August and have begun work in the present term.

Another project for teachers is underway at Indiana State College, and other possible projects for teachers are being explored. In Oregon, twelve refugee optometrists will receive the retraining necessary to qualify for positions primarily on the West Coast.

Programs such as these, carried out in cooperation with educational institutions, enable Cuban refugees to help meet urgent occupational needs in the United States to the benefit of both the refugees and the nation.

Implications of the Program

The Cuban Refugee Program of necessity covers all aspects of life related to health, education, and welfare. Through it, we are adding to the body of information, approaches, and techniques for the handling of refugee problems, of welfare, health, and educational problems in general, of the problems of persons moving from one culture to another, of the problems of assimilating newcomers into communities.

This experience will be of value if new refugee situations arise. It should also be of value as the nation continues to take a closer look at problems related to internal migration. The American population is extremely mobile. Some 30 million persons move their homes every year, 5 million across county lines and 5 million more from one State to another. Many are rural-urban migrants. Much of this mobility reflects changing labor market and manpower requirements and is essential not only to the people who move but to the development of the economy. At the same time, this mass movement carries with it a variety of health, educational, and welfare problems. It is hoped that the experience of the Cuban Refugee Program may prove to be of value in these broader areas of national interest as well as in the solution of refugee problems.

Will large numbers of new Cuban refugees ultimately reach the United States? Over 300,000 persons in Cuba have indicated their desire to come to this country, but little transportation is available at the present time. Whether future changes in the international situation will result in their arrival here is impossible to predict. If more should arrive, we shall be better able to provide for them as a result of the work now in progress.

Public Assistance Personnel, 1962

THE STAFFING of public welfare agencies is of increasing concern throughout the country, largely because of the heavy emphasis placed by the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962 on additional social services. The following report analyzes the public assistance personnel situation in fiscal year 1962, including the changes in size of staffs, turnover and vacancy rates, distribution of staff time among the assistance programs, and average caseload per caseworker.

The increase of 7 percent from June 1961 to June 1962 in the number of employees in State and local agencies administering the public assistance programs is the largest since 1950. It brought the total number of employees to 84,900--about 6,200 more than in June 1961. Forty-eight of the 59 agencies reported increases that ranged from 33 percent for Connecticut to less than 1 percent for Oregon. Decreases occurred in only six agencies, and no change in four; for one agency, data for the two periods were not comparable.

The growth in number of staff reflects primarily actions taken by the States to implement the 1960 and 1961 amendments to the public assistance titles of the Social Security Act, and to handle the higher workloads resulting from the persistence of relatively high rates of unemployment. During the year, 17 States initiated programs of medical assistance for the aged and 11 States expanded provisions for medical care in old-age assistance by taking advantage of the additional Federal funds made available on the basis of amounts expended for vendor medical payments (1960 amendments); 9 States extended aid to families with dependent children with unemployed parents, and 13 States provided care in foster family homes for certain children under their programs of aid to families with dependent children (both are 1961 amendments); and the average monthly number of recipients of aid to families with dependent children increased 15 percent.

As usual, the change between the proportion of personnel in State and in local offices in various types of positions was minor. The increase in the number of personnel in State offices was slightly larger, proportionately, than that in the local offices. Numerically, the largest increase was for personnel in the caseworker position who comprise the largest number of employees. Proportionately, the largest increase occurred among those classified as "all other social workers." Included

---

Prepared in the Division of Program Statistics and Analysis, Bureau of Family Services, Welfare Administration.

Table 1. Distribution of personnel by type of position and location of office, June 1962 1/

Type of position	Total		State offices		Local offices	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Total	84,882	100.0	11,390	100.0	73,492	100.0
Executives & social workers	47,062	55.4	3,240	28.4	43,822	59.6
Directors	2,780	3.3	577	5.1	2,203	3.0
Director-workers	1,336	1.6	---	---	1,336	1.8
Caseworkers	34,782	41.0	625	5.5	34,157	46.5
Supervisors	5,151	6.1	192	1.7	4,959	6.7
Field representatives	695	.8	695	6.1	---	---
Other social workers	2,318	2.7	1,151	10.1	1,167	1.6
Other employees	37,820	44.6	8,150	71.6	29,670	40.4
Specialists	4,215	5.0	1,983	17.4	2,232	3.0
Clerks	31,643	37.3	5,866	51.5	25,777	35.1
All others	1,962	2.3	301	2.6	1,661	2.3

1/ About 81 percent of the time of these employees is spent in administering the federally aided assistance programs and general assistance.

in this class, which represents only about 3 percent of all employees, are special service consultants, district child welfare consultants, medical social workers, and others (table 1).

The largest proportionate increase in the estimated number of staff working on one program (more than 400 percent) was in the new program of medical assistance for the aged, for which Federal grants became available on October 1, 1960. Only five States had this program for 6 months or more in 1961. Of the 27 States operating such programs in 1962, 10 had them in effect for the full fiscal year. The estimated number of people administering the program of aid to families with dependent children increased by 3,600, or 16 percent. Decreases occurred in the number of staff administering old-age assistance and general assistance (3 and 10 percent, respectively).

Accession and separation rates continued high--the accession rate (30 per 100 employees) was the highest in 10 years, and the separation rate (24 per 100 employees), the highest since 1957. The other two indexes of staff mobility showed improvement. Provisional, temporary, and emergency employees as a percent of all employees decreased from 8 to 6 and the vacancy rate showed a slight drop (from just over 5 per 100 positions to just below 5).

The average monthly number of old-age assistance cases per caseworker in the median State was 217 in 1962 and 224 in 1961. For the program of aid to families with dependent children, the average was 84 in 1962 and 85

in 1961. Seven States had a average old-age assistance caseload above 300 in 1962, compared with nine States in 1961. For both years, the same number of States, eight, had caseloads averaging above 125 in the program of aid to families with dependent children.

Changes in Size of Staff

The increase of 7 percent in State and local employees in agencies administering public assistance programs is the result of expansion occasioned by the 1960 and 1961 amendments to the Social Security Act and continuation of relatively high rates of unemployment. Increased emphasis on services to recipients, particularly to AFDC families, and efforts by several States to reduce the size of the caseload per caseworker continued through 1962. To further these objectives, agencies employed additional caseworkers in order to decrease the average caseload size, clerks to relieve caseworkers of some duties so they would have more time for social services, and other staff such as consultants and specialists to help caseworkers improve the agency's services to recipients.

A few agencies, however, found it necessary to carry increased responsibilities with fewer employees or a limited number of additional employees. Deterrents to hiring more staff included budget limitations, lack of available qualified applicants, and inability to offer salaries comparable to those of other agencies in the same or nearby States or in private industry.

Of the 48 agencies with increases in staff from June 1961 to June 1962, 9 had increases of more than 10 percent; 18, between 5 and 10 percent; 18, less than 5 percent; and 3 had increases but too few staff on which to base a percentage change. In at least 20 of the 48 agencies with increases, all employees received a salary raise; in 15, some employees received a raise; and in 2 others, employees had income improvement in "fringe benefits."

Turnover

Recruiting and retaining staff, a perennial problem of public welfare agencies, continued through 1962. The two indexes which reflect movement of staff in and out of the agencies increased--the accession rate from 27 to 30 and the separation rate from nearly 23 to about 24. Provisional, temporary, and emergency employees as a percent of total employees decreased from 8 to 6; and the vacancy rate dropped from slightly above 5 per 100 positions to just below 5. (Table 2.)

High accession rates may reflect efforts to bring about a net increase in the number of staff or merely to replace those who are separated. Similarly, high separation rates may reflect a deliberate effort to reduce the size of staff or an inability to compete successfully with other gainful employment or other pursuits, such as homemaking. Unfortunately, recruitment efforts in most public welfare agencies must be directed primarily to replacing staff who leave the agency. Obviously a reduction in the separation rate is as effective as an increase in the accession rate in raising the number of staff. In addition, however, lower separation

Table 2. Indexes of turnover, fiscal years 1950-62

Fiscal year	Turnover (per 100 employees)		Provisional, temporary, and emergency employees as percent of all employees 2/	Vacancy rate (per 100 positions) 2/
	Accession rate 1/	Separation rate 1/		
1950...	34.9	28.0	10.1	5.3
1951...	30.6	29.4	10.9	5.9
1952...	28.4	27.6	9.7	5.0
1953...	25.3	26.1	9.6	4.7
1954...	24.1	22.2	9.3	4.4
1955...	24.4	21.8	8.3	5.1
1956...	25.6	23.5	8.4	5.3
1957...	26.0	23.9	7.6	4.7
1958...	27.3	22.0	7.5	4.1
1959...	25.3	22.7	7.3	5.0
1960...	25.5	22.8	8.3	5.0
1961...	27.3	22.6	8.1	5.0
1962...	30.3	23.6	6.4	4.7

1/ Based on average number of employees during fiscal year.
2/ Based on data as of last payroll of fiscal year.

rates would give agencies a larger return on their investment in orientation and training and, of even greater importance, would make it possible to maintain greater continuity in service to clients.

In 1962, all but four agencies were able to employ more than the number required to replace those who left. In other words, though separation rates were high, accession rates were even higher. Compared with the preceding year, 34 States had higher accession rates and 28 States had higher separation rates. In 1962, 33 States lost one-fifth or more of their employees, and in 26 States one-fifth or more of the executive and social work staff were separated. Separation rates were a fifth or more for caseworkers in 29 States and for "other employees" in 38 States.

Many factors influence the ability of an agency to hire and retain staff. Among the most important, of course, is the salary level. Some or all employees received raises during the year in six States--Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Wyoming--in which low salaries have contributed to the difficulty of filling positions. Florida, however, found it necessary to limit the number of staff to finance the increases. In three States--Montana, Ohio, and Washington--restrictive appropriations, a governor's request to cut expenditures, or a tight financial condition within the State government made it practically impossible for the agency to add employees or made it necessary to decrease staff by normal attrition. County boards in Colorado are reluctant to employ qualified personnel from outside the county even if none are available within the county, and in Idaho the fact that there

are no schools of social work within the State acts as a deterrent to the agency in filling positions with qualified employees. Of the 11 States mentioned above, only Florida and Montana had a net loss of employees.

All six States with the highest accession rates also had relatively high separation rates, with some of the latter being among the highest in the country. Arizona and Connecticut with accession rates of 50 or more, but much lower separation rates, had a net increase in staff of about one-third. Arizona increased its staff under a specific legislative authorization, and salary raises in 1961 made recruiting somewhat easier for Connecticut. For four other States the turnover rates (accession and separation) were more than a third, for one of them, Nevada, more than one-half. Three of them--Maryland, Nevada, and Oregon--reported salary raises, which usually make recruiting and retaining employees easier but which, in these States, apparently did not keep separation rates down. The unusually high accession and separation rates in Oregon occurred because the Public Welfare Commission moved from Portland to Salem and as a result lost more than 100 employees. The fourth State, West Virginia, received raises for the upper level positions only.

The proportion of employees on June 30, 1962, who were employed on a provisional, temporary, or emergency basis was the lowest on record--6 percent, a decrease from 8 percent in 1961 and less than half the highest rate of 15 percent in 1947. Thirty-three agencies were able to reduce the proportion of employees with this type of appointment but 13 had increases, most of them slight. Ohio, the State with the highest such proportion for the last 7 years, reduced the number of employees with this type of appointment only from 1067 to 1049 and the proportion from 28 to 27 percent. The proportion of such employees in Illinois increased from 8 percent in 1959 to 26 percent in 1960 when the Cook County Department of Public Welfare was merged with the Chicago Department of Welfare; by 1962 it had dropped to 10 percent. New Jersey had 22 percent of such employees in 1960 when many new employees were added to handle larger workloads; the proportion had dropped to 18 percent in 1962. Because of more frequent examinations, Rhode Island was able to reduce its proportion to 7 percent from the 12 percent it had reached in 1961 when civil service lists were not available to fill positions.

In spite of the fact that there was a decrease in the vacancy rate in 30 agencies plus no change in 1 agency and no vacancies either period in 4 agencies, the improvement in the nationwide vacancy rate was slight --from 5.0 in 1961 to 4.7 in 1962. Of the three agencies with vacancy rates in 1961 of more than 10 percent, two had a lower rate in 1962, the third, a higher rate. West Virginia's rate increased from 14 to 20 percent because of the agency's inability to fill vacancies, many of which were caused by retirements. Connecticut was able to fill vacancies more easily than usual because of salary rises the previous year. Additional positions had been created to take care of expansion during the year--a new program of medical assistance for the aged and an expanded AFDC program. The large reduction in New Mexico's vacancy rate from 8 to 0.5 was made possible by the inclusion in the appropriation of a provision for additional local staff, which increased more than three times as much,

proportionately, as State staff (17 percent and 5 percent, respectively). The only agency, other than West Virginia, with a vacancy rate above 10 percent is Delaware, where the rate of 13 percent resulted from a cut by the legislature in the 1962 budget. Vacancy rates in agencies other than those cited above ranged from 0 in four agencies to 9 in Hawaii.

Distribution of Staff Time

The distribution of staff time in the 59 agencies among the five public assistance programs and other welfare programs is reported in terms of full-time equivalent employees. Thus, if 10 staff members work on both the assistance programs and "other" programs, and it is determined that 80 percent of their total time is spent on the public assistance programs and 20 percent on "other" programs, 8 will be reported as working on public assistance and 2 as administering other public welfare programs.

The upward trend in the number and proportion of staff working on the "other" programs continued in 1962. In the last 10 years (June 1952 to June 1962) the number of such staff has risen by about 7,500, or 86 percent; over the same period, the proportion they comprise of all staff rose from 14 to 19 percent. Many of them work on child welfare programs. Despite the decrease in the proportion of total staff working on public assistance from 86 to 81 percent the number of people administering these programs increased approximately 30 percent from 1952 to 1962. Over the same period, the number of persons receiving aid increased about 33 percent. The disparity between these percentage increases suggests that there was less staff time available per individual recipient in 1962 than in 1952. The relation of staff to workload varied somewhat among programs, however.

Over the past 10 years, the proportion of staff time on the old-age assistance program has decreased steadily, the only program for which this is true. In 1953, it was 41 percent; in 1962, 26 percent. The number of equivalent full-time employees on this program was estimated at 25,200 in 1953, and at 21,900 in 1962--a 13-percent decrease. During the same period the number of people receiving assistance decreased by 423,000, or about 16 percent. The slight difference between the rates of decrease in staff time and in the number of recipients indicates that very little more staff time per recipient was available to provide services to clients in 1962 than in 1953.

In public assistance programs other than OAA, both the amount of staff time and the number who received assistance increased from June 1952 to June 1962, but with varying differences between the two changes (table 3). Only in the programs of old-age assistance and aid to the blind has the ratio of staff to cases been maintained at or above the 1952 level. In the other three programs the percentage increase in staff time fell substantially below the percentage increase in the number receiving assistance, particularly in the programs of general assistance and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. For the program of APTD part of the explanation may lie in the fact that since it was a relatively new program in 1952, the ratio of staff to cases was higher than would be necessary after the State programs became "going concerns."

Table 3. Percent changes in number of cases and amount of staff time, by program

Program	Percent change, June 1952 to June 1962	
	Number of cases receiving assistance 1/	Staff
OAA	-16	-13
AFDC	+81	+69
AB	+3	+14
APTD	+187	+101
GA	+36	+16

1/ For OAA, AB, APTD, based on count of individual recipients; for AFDC, count of families; for GA, count of families or single individuals.

Average Monthly Caseload Per Caseworker

The average monthly number of cases per caseworker (including director-workers) for each State is influenced by situations such as the assignment of additional workers to one program to reduce the backlog of applications; an unusual increase in the caseload of a particular category because of an emergency caused by a natural disaster, closing of industrial plants, crop failure, or such; or emphasis on one program because of the welfare "climate" in the State or nation. Unless an agency is able to hire additional workers when such situations arise, staff time is taken from one program and given to another on which extra work is needed. The following year, the situation may be normal or emphasis may shift to a different category. For this reason, a comparison of the average monthly caseload from one year to the next does not always represent an agency's efforts to reduce the average in order to serve its recipients better. Too, because of the variety of factors influencing the average caseload such as those mentioned and others such as clerical time available for routine tasks, extent of staff and case turnover, and frequency of eligibility redeterminations, comparisons between States should be made with care. In 1962, eight States, for which the average caseload for at least three programs can be computed, had a lower average for all programs combined and for each of the three programs--Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, and Oklahoma. For the first three States, the number of caseworkers increased proportionately more than the number of cases. For the other five, the number of caseworkers increased while the number of cases decreased. In Alabama and Georgia increased funds were available for filling vacancies. The Alabama agency was successful in recruiting in colleges and universities. Salary raises for Iowa, Kansas, and Mississippi made recruiting more satisfactory. Mississippi set as a goal the lowering of the average caseload per caseworker.

In 1962, 15 States had an average OAA caseload per caseworker above 250. Seven of these States had reduced their average since 1961, but the other eight had a higher average. Of the 10 States with the highest average monthly number of cases per caseworker in 1958, 7 were among the

top 10 in 1962 (table 4). Among those in the top 10 both years, Alabama, Arkansas, and Texas achieved a reduction of the average caseload in each of the years from 1958 through 1962.

Table 4. States with highest average OAA caseload per caseworker in 1958

State	Rank		Average monthly caseload per caseworker		
	1958	1962	1958	1962	Net change
Texas	1	1	519	423	-96
Alabama	2	5	411	354	-57
Mississippi	3	4	410	360	-50
Arkansas	4	6	392	341	-51
Puerto Rico	5	12	371	275	-96
Louisiana	6	2	350	387	+37
West Virginia	7	3	334	369	+35
Kentucky	8	8	331	295	-36
North Carolina	9	15	317	267	-50
Utah	10	20	314	240	-74

In the program of aid to families with dependent children, 16 States had an average caseload of 100 or over in 1962. Nine of these had reduced the average caseload from 1961, but seven had a higher average. Seven of the 10 States with the highest average monthly number of cases per caseworker in 1958 were among the top 10 in 1962, 4 years later (table 5). Only 3 of these 10 States, Arkansas, New Mexico, and West Virginia, had achieved a reduction in the average caseload in each of the 4 years from 1958 through 1962.

Table 5. States with highest average AFDC caseload per caseworker in 1958

State	Rank		Average monthly caseload per caseworker		
	1958	1962	1958	1962	Net change
West Virginia	1	3	237	175	-62
Alabama	2	1	231	222	-9
Arizona	3	(1/)	207	(1/)	(1/)
Puerto Rico	4	2	191	193	+2
Arkansas	5	5	168	142	-26
Mississippi	6	4	158	148	-10
Maine	7	13	134	110	-24
Kentucky	8	9	133	124	-9
Oklahoma	9	6	125	131	+6
New Mexico	10	18	119	91	-28

1/ Data not available.

NOTES

Medical Reporting of Physically Abused Children

To date, 10 States have passed laws requiring physicians to submit medical reports on cases of child abuse that come to their attention: California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Maryland, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Wyoming. States now considering enactment of such laws include Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, and New Mexico.

The Children's Bureau recently published "The Abused Child," which presents the principles and suggested language for legislation on mandatory medical reporting of child abuse coming to the attention of physicians and hospitals. Such legislation presupposes a duty of the police authority to make an immediate investigation or to refer the matter to an appropriate welfare agency for study and protective services.

The problem of child abuse is receiving increased attention from legislators, physicians, nurses, teachers, writers, judges, lawyers, and social workers. A bibliography on the subject has been prepared by the Children's Bureau. Copies may be obtained from the Clearinghouse for Research in Child Life, Children's Bureau, Washington, D.C. 20201.

Educational Leave for State Public Assistance Personnel

In 1954, 188 persons were granted full-time educational leave from 19 State welfare agencies. By the end of fiscal year 1962, the number had increased fivefold, to 540 persons in 37 States. The ratio of trained personnel available during 1950-60 was not maintained, however.

As of February 1963, 577 persons were on full-time educational leave, an increase of 37 over 1962 figures. Few States took advantage of the increased Federal matching of 75 percent in fiscal year 1963, perhaps because the 1962 amendments making it available did not take effect until September 1, 1962. However, the forecast for fiscal year 1964 shows no material increase. A report of the September 1963 enrollment will be available shortly.

Some States have substituted Federal funds for State funds available for educational leave and so have not increased the total amount. Other States, because of the requirement that matching funds for training be available at the 75 percent rate only if the State undertakes prescribed services in each of the assistance categories, are not increasing educational activities until they are able to resolve questions concerning program goals.

Many continuing problems hamper educational leave programs. Agencies have difficulties in sparing key personnel for educational leave. Employees with families find it very hard to live on the amounts provided by States for educational leave. Few States have taken advantage of the Federal policy to match full salary and costs of education. Also, some staff members must make other difficult adjustments in their personal and professional life in order to take on a student status.

PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST*

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

Yardstick for Need. By Gladys O. White. Bureau of Family Services, 1963. 26 pp. 15 cents. (Single copies free from Bureau of Family Services.) Describes how States determine the need of applicants for public assistance.

The Abused Child--Principles and Suggested Language for Legislation on Reporting of the Physically Abused Child. Children's Bureau, 1963. 13 pp. 10 cents. This "model law" for States requires that all cases of child abuse be reported to the appropriate police authority by the doctor who sees the child. (See note on previous page.)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Public Welfare

New Directions in Health, Education, and Welfare; Background Papers on Current and Emerging Issues. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1963. 261 pp. $1.50.

World Revolution and Family Patterns. By William J. Goode. Free Press, New York, 1963. 432 pp. $9.95. Study of a dominant worldwide trend toward the conjugal family.

Trends in the Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1947 to 1960. By Herman P. Miller. U.S. Bureau of the Census Technical Paper No. 8. 1963. 349 pp. $1.75.

Who Chooses Social Work, When and Why? An Exploratory Study of Factors Influencing Career Choices in Social Work. Council on Social Work Education, New York, 1963. 212 pp. $3.

Social Work: An Introduction. By Elizabeth A. Ferguson. Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1963. 662 pp. $8. Describes and analyzes the origins and current status of the professional approach to chronic social problems.

---

* U.S. Government publications for which prices are listed may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Inquiries or orders for other publications should be directed to the publisher or issuing agency.

"Perspectives on Recent Welfare Legislation, Fore and Aft," by Samuel Mencher. Social Work 8: 59-65, July 1963. Discusses underlying philosophy and major issues of the 1962 public welfare amendments.

"Staffing Public Welfare Services; Some Observations Regarding Goals and Methods for Meeting Manpower Needs in Great Britain and the United States," by Eileen L. Younghusband. Public Welfare 21: 115-118, 147-148, July 1963.

Child Welfare

Youth: Change and Challenge. By Erik H. Erikson. Basic Books, New York, 1963. 284 pp. $6.50. Winter of 1961-62 issue of Daedalus, the journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, forms the basis of this book.

Brief and Intensive Casework With Unmarried Mothers. Child Welfare League of America, New York, 1963. 41 pp. $1. Papers presented at the National Conference on Social Welfare, May 1962.

Juvenile Delinquency

"Juvenile Delinquency." American Catholic Sociological Review 24: 3-53, Spring 1963. Four papers concerned with the adequacy of current theories of delinquent culture and gang behavior.

"Methodological Problems in Institutions Serving Juvenile and Youthful Offenders," by George R. Lewis. Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy 9: 86-94, second quarter 1963. Procedure for evaluating the effectiveness of treatment aimed at rehabilitation.

"Juvenile Delinquency," by Donald M. Pilcher et al. Health, Education, and Welfare Indicators, June 1963, v-xvii. Describes various Federal programs.

Aging

Homes for Aged in Sweden Offer Ideas for Americans. President's Council on Aging, 1963. 40 pp. 70 cents. The Swedish government and a group of Swedish architects cooperated with the President's Council and the U.S. Office of Aging in producing this booklet, which includes 16 pages of color photographs of Swedish homes for the aged.

The Office of Aging and the Many Faces of Age. Office of Aging, 1963. 6 pp. 5 cents. Outlines the purpose and role of the Office of Aging and lists publications and regional representatives of the Office.

Industrial Retraining Programs for Technological Change; A Study of the Performance of Older Workers. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 1368. 1963. 34 pp. 25 cents. Pilot study of limited aspects of the adaptability of older workers.

PROGRAM AND OPERATING STATISTICS

June 1963

The following 12 tables, prepared by the Bureau of Family Services, present data on numbers of recipients and amounts of payments during June 1963 in the Federal-State public assistance programs.

In addition, two tables prepared by the Social Security Administration summarizes data on old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits for June 1963 and for fiscal year 1963.

Table 1.--Number of recipients of public assistance in the United States, by month, June 1962-June 1963 1/

[Except for general assistance, includes cases receiving only vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to families with dependent children			Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance 3/	
			Families	Total recipients 2/	Children			Cases	Recipients
	Number of recipients								
1962									
June	2,236,717	102,586	943,009	3,687,927	2,848,855	100,419	417,049	341,000	813,000
July	2,233,379	101,921	930,037	3,638,447	2,811,352	100,183	418,980	330,000	798,000
August	2,228,434	109,312	928,503	3,635,693	2,808,942	100,016	420,476	329,000	796,000
September	2,225,954	105,217	925,179	3,633,155	2,810,053	100,010	423,385	320,000	777,000
October	2,229,059	114,657	926,851	3,732,081	2,809,210	99,928	427,312	326,000	790,000
November	2,227,041	111,828	931,408	3,771,844	2,838,650	99,808	434,735	333,000	821,000
December	2,226,194	109,732	942,635	3,825,517	2,871,760	99,583	437,453	354,000	899,000
1963									
January	2,221,593	116,587	959,258	3,911,515	2,927,402	99,509	439,405	384,000	1,006,000
February	2,217,499	116,682	967,355	3,957,218	2,960,451	99,136	442,251	390,000	1,038,000
March	2,214,441	117,508	975,629	3,990,393	2,984,095	98,845	445,854	387,000	1,020,000
April	2,211,016	127,412	977,739	4,004,001	2,995,563	98,588	448,448	371,000	941,000
May	2,202,503	129,493	972,468	3,976,318	2,978,716	98,457	459,236	348,000	852,000
June	2,198,916	136,336	962,686	3,935,039	2,952,385	98,385	461,538	329,000	775,000
	Percentage change from previous month								
1962									
June	-0.3	+0.2	-1.0	-1.0	-0.9	-0.2	+0.9	-5.1	-7.1
July	-.1	-.6	-1.4	-1.3	-1.3	-.2	+.5	-3.2	-1.9
August	-.2	+7.3	-.2	-.1	-.1	-.2	+.4	-.2	-.2
September	-.1	-3.7	-.4	-.1	(4/)	(5/)	+.7	-2.7	-2.4
October	+.1	+9.0	+.2	+2.7	(5/)	-.1	+.9	+1.6	+1.7
November	-.1	-2.5	+.5	+1.1	+1.0	-.1	+1.7	+2.3	+3.9
December	(5/)	-1.9	+1.2	+1.4	+1.2	-.2	+.6	+6.2	+9.5
1963									
January	-.2	+6.2	+1.8	+2.2	+1.9	-.1	+.4	+8.7	+11.9
February	-.2	+.1	+.8	+1.2	+1.1	-.4	+.6	+1.4	+3.2
March	-.1	+.7	+.9	+.8	+.8	-.3	+.8	-.6	-1.7
April	-.2	+8.4	+.2	+.3	+.4	-.3	+.6	-4.2	-7.8
May	-.4	+1.6	-.5	-.7	-.6	-.1	+2.4	-6.1	-9.4
June	-.2	+5.3	-1.0	-1.0	-.9	-.1	+.9	-5.6	-9.0

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Before October 1962, includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance; beginning October 1962, may include both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent. 3/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho and Indiana; data not available. 4/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2.--Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, June 1962-June 1963 1/

[Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Total 2/	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to families with dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance 3/
	Amount of assistance						
1962							
June	$365,457,000	$162,451,937	$17,579,383	$116,430,356	$7,790,368	$30,085,699	$22,399,000
July	367,422,000	163,387,430	21,099,730	114,305,460	7,763,255	29,930,692	22,046,000
August	370,598,000	162,742,516	23,431,488	114,946,953	7,848,529	30,314,645	22,429,000
September	365,417,000	161,920,146	21,240,639	114,373,330	7,678,694	30,390,687	21,091,000
October	378,265,000	167,937,837	24,225,415	116,120,821	7,920,447	31,664,230	21,813,000
November	376,922,000	167,138,102	22,712,013	116,451,727	7,942,394	31,862,827	22,314,000
December	381,944,000	167,969,978	22,514,900	118,745,316	7,992,058	32,148,952	23,657,000
1963							
January	391,209,000	168,828,792	25,036,154	121,309,540	7,970,875	32,589,133	26,354,000
February	389,906,000	168,448,837	22,696,442	122,423,346	7,971,860	32,893,149	26,198,000
March	396,449,000	169,787,562	23,824,718	125,231,254	8,045,621	33,436,893	26,357,000
April	399,198,000	170,660,914	26,441,100	125,534,737	8,044,895	34,071,522	25,298,000
May	399,349,000	171,464,001	28,870,692	124,204,346	8,049,211	34,529,977	23,236,000
June	390,787,000	169,151,008	26,612,990	121,777,993	7,998,548	34,533,168	21,548,000
	Percentage change from previous month						
1962							
June	-3.0	-0.4	-24.3	-1.5	-0.4	+0.4	-9.3
July	+.5	+.6	+20.0	-1.8	-.3	-.5	-1.6
August	+.9	-.4	+11.1	+.6	+1.1	+1.3	+1.7
September	-1.4	-.5	-9.4	-.5	-2.2	+.3	-6.0
October	+3.5	+3.7	+14.1	+1.5	+3.1	+4.2	+3.4
November	-.4	-.5	-6.2	+.3	+.3	+.6	+2.3
December	+1.3	+.5	-.9	+2.0	+.6	+.9	+6.0
1963							
January	+2.4	+.5	+11.2	+2.2	-.3	+1.4	+11.4
February	-.3	-.2	-9.3	+.9	(4/)	+.9	-.6
March	+1.7	+.8	+5.0	+2.3	+.9	+1.7	+.6
April	+.7	+.5	+11.0	+.2	(5/)	+1.9	-4.0
May	(4/)	+.5	+9.2	-1.1	+.1	+1.3	-8.1
June	-2.1	-1.3	-7.8	-2.0	-.6	(4/)	-7.3

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States. 3/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho and Indiana; data not available. 4/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3.--Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, June 1963 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	May 1963 in--		June 1962 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	2,198,916	$169,151,008	$76.92	-0.2	-1.3	-1.7	+4.1
Ala.....	106,158	7,183,759	67.67	+.4	-2.2	+4.9	+12.8
Alaska.....	1,377	3/ 116,777	84.81	-.5	+2.0	+1.1	+21.7
Ariz.....	13,357	836,610	62.63	(4/)	+1.2	-2.4	+3.0
Ark.....	57,260	3,797,892	66.33	+.6	-.3	+3.1	+21.0
Calif.....	263,845	28,201,204	106.89	-.3	-1.1	+2.3	+5.7
Colo. 2/.....	49,303	5,113,834	103.72	(5/)	-2.8	-.4	+4.2
Conn.....	8,707	727,407	83.54	-1.3	+.1	-11.6	-8.6
Del.....	1,076	67,587	62.81	-.8	-5.4	-4.7	+21.1
D. C.....	2,719	309,192	113.72	+.5	+16.7	-6.6	+26.5
Fla.....	70,791	4,526,759	63.95	+.1	+1.7	+.5	+7.0
Ga.....	92,111	5,054,002	54.87	-.1	+1.9	-1.1	+10.3
Guam.....	156	4,745	30.42	+3.3	+17.4	+19.1	-5.6
Hawaii 6/.....	1,164	79,261	68.09	---	---	---	---
Idaho.....	5,224	377,089	72.18	-1.4	-6.4	-9.0	-8.0
Ill.....	62,042	5,344,263	86.14	-.5	-.8	-6.4	-2.7
Ind.....	23,999	1,815,250	75.64	-.8	-1.8	-3.9	+6.0
Iowa.....	30,067	2,715,419	90.31	-.4	-.1	-4.8	+17.8
Kans.....	24,572	2,209,805	89.93	-.4	-.9	-5.1	-1.3
Ky.....	53,418	3,210,415	60.10	-.7	-6.4	-2.4	+8.8
La.....	128,099	10,724,269	83.72	(4/)	-.9	+.9	+3.9
Maine.....	11,228	626,391	55.79	-.1	-29.1	+1.1	-19.3
Md.....	9,364	673,580	71.93	+.1	+.4	-.8	+2.7
Mass.....	56,425	4,698,793	83.28	-1.0	-5.0	-5.0	-3.2
Mich.....	50,851	4,024,934	79.15	-.1	+.2	-4.2	-5.5
Minn.....	43,534	4,757,547	109.28	+.1	+.5	-1.6	+6.2
Miss.....	76,558	2,695,152	35.20	-.1	+1.0	-3.0	-5.3
Mo.....	105,738	6,926,512	65.51	-.2	-.3	-3.2	+3.3
Mont.....	5,773	394,724	68.37	-.8	-1.1	-6.6	-2.3
Nebr.....	12,860	1,052,802	81.87	-.5	+1.1	-5.0	-.2
Nev.....	2,556	227,451	88.99	+.7	-.7	+2.9	+9.2
N. H.....	4,591	461,294	100.48	-.3	-.4	-.8	+9.9
N. J.....	18,469	1,774,763	96.09	-.1	+.3	-.3	+.8
N. Mex.....	10,742	865,128	80.54	+.2	+.1	-.9	+33.7
N. Y.....	56,705	4,926,368	86.88	+.8	-3.9	-2.3	+6.9
N. C.....	44,512	2,548,469	57.25	-.1	+1.5	-3.0	+9.0
N. Dak.....	5,740	519,593	90.52	-.8	-2.8	-7.1	+1.9
Ohio.....	84,712	7,188,041	84.85	-1.1	+.2	-3.5	+1.1
Okla.....	83,672	7,676,255	91.74	-.2	-.3	-2.0	+6.4
Oreg.....	15,006	1,265,770	84.35	-.6	-.9	-5.1	-7.2
Pa.....	48,164	3,716,130	77.16	-.8	-2.4	-.1	+3.4
P. R.....	34,292	318,694	9.29	-.5	+.4	-5.4	-2.8
R. I.....	6,055	508,384	83.96	+.1	+.7	-2.9	-1.4
S. C.....	27,104	1,509,043	55.68	-.1	+16.3	-5.8	+9.0
S. Dak.....	7,662	624,635	81.52	-.4	-.1	-5.9	-.6
Tenn.....	47,872	2,312,639	48.31	-.5	(5/)	-5.2	+.5
Tex.....	225,156	15,814,073	70.24	+.3	+.4	+1.9	+10.3
Utah.....	5,463	377,853	69.17	-.8	-2.2	-18.9	-24.0
Vt.....	5,440	452,619	83.20	-.5	-1.8	-.8	+13.1
V. I.....	492	17,805	36.19	-1.4	-1.6	-7.5	-1.3
Va.....	13,504	8 821,221	60.81	-.6	+1.0	-4.1	+3.9
Wash.....	34,547	2,921,918	84.58	-.5	-25.0	-21.8	-31.8
W. Va.....	15,490	729,458	47.09	-.7	-.4	-9.5	-3.8
Wis.....	30,566	3,081,740	100.82	(4/)	-.8	-3.2	+11.4
Wyo.....	2,628	225,690	85.83	-.1	-.3	-4.4	+4.7

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes 3,727 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $326,586 to these recipients. Such payments were made witnout Federal participation. 3/ In addition, supplemental payments of $11,067 from general assistance funds were made to 31 recipients. 4/ Decrease of less tnan 0.05 percent. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Data for May; data for June not available.

Table 4.--Medical assistance for the aged: Recipients and payments for recipients, by State, June 1963 1/

State	Number of recipients 2/	Payments for recipients		Percentage change from May 1963	
		Total amount	Average	Number	Amount
Total.....	136,336	$26,612,990	$195.20	+5.3	-7.8
Ala.....	250	64,483	257.93	-24.7	-22.8
Ark.....	2,347	149,952	63.89	-2.3	-5.0
Calif.....	17,693	5,045,191	285.15	-13.6	-10.9
Conn.....	4,888	3/ 1,214,900	248.55	+4.0	+20.1
D. C.....	132	45,604	345.48	(4/)	+52.8
Guam.....	110	279	2.54	0	-12.3
Hawaii 5/.....	507	121,842	240.32	---	---
Idaho.....	1,589	228,262	143.65	-2.1	+4.1
Ill.....	594	230,030	387.26	-34.3	-42.9
Ky.....	4,547	126,018	27.71	-29.7	-26.0
La.....	435	73,753	169.55	-11.9	-19.5
Maine.....	491	134,278	273.48	+17.5	+21.2
Md.....	7,797	302,808	38.84	+1.8	+14.8
Mass.....	23,135	3/ 4,075,221	176.15	+.2	+4.7
Mich.....	5,332	1,808,416	339.16	-1.8	(6/)
N. H.....	258	29,773	115.40	-15.4	-42.2
N. Y.....	30,438	3/ 8,200,420	269.41	-9.1	-28.6
N. Dak.....	7/ 1,001	3/ 219,782	219.56	+1.4	+1.4
Okla.....	900	171,248	190.28	-.4	+7.2
Oreg.....	467	72,287	154.79	-17.9	-17.6
Pa.....	7,255	1,845,379	254.36	+1.6	-4.4
P. R.....	2,180	70,471	32.33	+.4	+6.2
S. C.....	2,009	413,540	205.84	+181.8	+282.1
Tenn.....	1,657	117,663	71.01	+21.3	+9.6
Utah.....	1,814	230,581	127.11	-1.6	-8.6
Vt.....	55	18,522	336.76	(4/)	(4/)
V. I.....	(8/)	(8/)	---	---	---
Wash.....	9,623	1,282,149	133.24	+718.3	+583.6
W. Va.....	8,832	320,138	36.25	+114.7	+106.7

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Persons for whom vendor payments were made during the report month. 3/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $459 in Connecticut, $97,867 in Massachusetts, $50,156 in New York, and $2,370 in North Dakota. 4/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change in fewer than 100 recipients. 5/ Data for May; data for June not available. 6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 7/ Includes an unknown number of cases receiving only money payments. 8/ No payments made in June.

Table 5.--Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, June 1963 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		May 1963 in--		June 1962 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/ 4/...	962,686	3,935,039	2,952,385	$121,777,993	$126.50	$30.95	-1.0	-2.0	+6.7	+4.6
Ala. 4/.....	22,549	91,484	71,958	1,063,387	47.16	11.62	(5/)	-.1	+3.6	+7.6
Alaska.....	1,254	4,459	3,373	153,164	122.14	34.35	+2.4	+2.6	+3.7	+41.6
Ariz. 3/ 4/.....	9,668	41,146	30,870	1,195,536	123.66	29.06	+.6	+.9	+8.3	+6.0
Ark.....	6,939	27,085	20,902	485,491	69.97	17.92	-2.7	-1.4	+9.8	+22.1
Calif. 4/.....	93,096	357,695	270,750	15,625,947	167.85	43.69	(5/)	-1.4	+6.9	+2.4
Colo.....	9,779	38,455	29,829	1,410,714	144.26	36.68	-.1	-1.1	+13.5	+20.2
Conn. 3/.....	12,435	49,092	35,452	2,189,414	176.07	44.60	-2.6	-4.3	+21.2	+13.7
Del. 3/.....	1,988	8,835	6,708	198,305	99.75	22.45	-9.2	-8.0	+4.1	+7.3
D. C.....	4,062	19,061	15,163	618,973	152.38	32.47	-2.1	-2.6	-16.1	-18.1
Fla.....	27,999	105,236	84,324	1,752,937	62.61	16.66	+.1	+1.1	+7.4	+7.3
Ga.....	16,381	61,416	47,777	1,432,691	87.46	23.33	-4.0	-3.3	-2.2	-1.5
Guam.....	172	906	758	11,504	66.88	12.70	+2.3	+3.9	-9.7	-7.7
Hawaii 3/ 6/....	3,212	14,021	10,486	472,136	146.99	33.67	---	---	---	---
Idaho.....	2,492	9,631	7,011	394,435	158.28	40.95	-1.2	-1.5	+3.1	+1.9
Ill. 3/ 4/.....	56,423	263,127	200,237	11,466,071	203.22	43.58	-2.8	-3.2	-.5	-6.7
Ind. 4/.....	12,173	48,380	35,861	1,345,220	110.51	27.81	-.1	-1.0	+3.2	-.1
Iowa.....	10,847	43,150	31,175	1,597,782	147.30	37.03	+.7	-.1	+14.4	+8.5
Kans.....	7,034	28,299	21,932	1,029,755	146.40	36.39	(7/)	-1.6	+9.7	+8.0
Ky.....	8/ 20,976	78,865	8/ 57,141	1,955,398	8/ 93.22	24.79	-2.8	-7.6	-1.0	-2.7
La. 4/.....	22,523	97,796	73,793	2,231,940	99.10	22.82	-.8	-1.7	+6.0	-.6
Maine.....	6,087	22,000	16,374	656,093	107.79	29.82	-1.4	-.9	+2.1	+8.4
Md. 3/ 4/.....	13,755	59,373	45,749	1,893,012	137.62	31.88	-1.4	-.5	+17.5	+23.4
Mass. 3/.....	20,927	78,212	59,230	3,378,682	161.45	43.20	+.2	-4.9	+18.2	+12.0
Mich.....	34,006	128,487	91,994	4,710,967	138.53	36.66	+.3	+.1	+7.1	-1.8
Minn.....	11,877	42,705	33,437	2,024,016	170.41	47.40	+.5	-3.3	+6.9	+7.8
Miss.....	20,354	80,898	63,887	720,767	35.41	8.91	-.4	-.7	+.5	-2.1
Mo.....	26,036	103,064	79,051	2,506,738	96.28	24.32	-.3	-.7	-1.8	-2.1
Mont.....	1,774	7,050	5,429	237,666	133.97	33.71	+1.2	-.1	-2.2	-3.0
Nebr.....	3,313	13,534	10,410	405,490	122.39	29.96	-.4	+.8	+5.1	+4.5
Nev.....	1,329	4,915	3,912	146,465	110.21	29.80	+.7	+.6	+5.0	+6.4
N. H.....	1,025	4,223	3,143	170,942	166.77	40.48	-.7	-2.0	+1.6	-1.8
N. J.....	23,503	90,111	68,175	4,241,775	180.48	47.07	+.8	+.7	+18.1	+16.9
N. Mex. 4/.....	7,462	30,187	22,750	1,018,438	136.48	33.74	+.3	+3.6	+3.3	+12.7
N. Y. 3/.....	99,469	433,616	318,011	17,942,767	180.39	41.38	-1.0	-4.2	+20.3	+16.4
N. C. 3/ 4/.....	28,313	117,451	87,315	2,732,941	96.53	23.27	-2.3	-1.7	+5.1	+10.9
N. Dak.....	1,720	6,776	5,186	281,501	163.66	41.54	-1.1	-.2	-2.1	-.7
Ohio.....	37,655	153,644	115,191	4,593,763	122.00	29.90	-.3	+1.6	+9.6	+11.5
Okla. 3/ 4/.....	18,298	70,813	52,221	2,417,617	132.12	34.14	-.6	+5.2	+.2	+.6
Oreg. 3/ 4/.....	8,254	31,299	23,215	1,174,783	142.33	37.53	-4.7	-6.1	+2.7	+3.7
Pa. 3/.....	75,619	337,694	237,116	9,274,491	122.65	27.46	-2.7	-3.3	+20.3	+2.7
P. R.....	54,717	217,875	173,838	804,993	14.71	3.69	-1.3	-.5	-3.8	-5.4
R. I. 3/.....	5,278	21,349	15,640	840,600	159.26	39.37	-.5	-.6	+12.3	+10.8
S. C.....	8,335	33,519	26,830	572,226	68.65	17.07	-1.2	+6.0	-5.7	+3.1
S. Dak.....	2,875	10,212	7,789	355,906	123.79	34.85	+1.0	+3.2	-2.2	+16.4
Tenn.....	20,864	79,200	60,633	1,478,007	70.84	18.66	-1.3	-1.4	-6.2	-5.5
Tex.....	18,646	79,678	61,258	1,488,989	79.86	18.69	+2.4	+1.0	-2.3	-3.9
Utah 3/ 4/.....	4,537	18,881	13,684	616,244	135.83	32.64	-.4	-5.6	+20.4	+13.7
Vt.....	1,340	4,904	3,698	148,491	110.81	30.28	-1.0	-1.1	+.5	+.3
V. I.....	291	1,032	875	16,944	58.23	16.42	+.4	+1.2	-1.1	-1.3
Va. 4/.....	10,480	44,223	33,959	1,058,410	100.99	23.93	-1.6	-.6	+1.3	-.2
Wash.....	11,737	42,808	32,410	1,841,850	156.93	43.03	-1.3	+.5	-13.9	-7.7
W. Va. 3/.....	28,661	130,668	89,574	3,359,054	117.20	25.71	-1.7	-1.8	+3.8	-3.3
Wis. 4/.....	11,323	43,277	32,423	1,918,124	169.40	44.32	-1.1	-5.2	+4.0	+2.0
Wyo.....	824	3,222	2,478	118,441	143.74	36.76	-1.9	-2.4	+12.1	+10.1

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 6. 4/ Includes data on foster-family care; see table 7. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Data for May; data for June not available. 7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 8/ Estimated.

Table 6.--Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, June 1963 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from May 1963 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Average per--		Number of recipients	Amount
					Family	Recipient		
Total.....	53,609	300,763	199,126	$8,685,528	$162.02	$28.88	-7.8	-9.2
Ariz.....	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	---	---	---	---
Conn.....	2,255	12,097	7,890	353,817	15,690	29.25	-8.3	-16.7
Del.....	236	1,434	991	32,051	13,581	22.35	-27.8	-26.1
Hawaii 4/.....	381	2,423	1,681	66,650	17,493	27.51	---	---
Ill.....	8,466	53,818	37,231	2,171,164	25,646	40.34	-9.6	-9.6
Md.....	428	2,584	1,758	73,352	17,138	28.39	-17.8	-16.1
Mass.....	399	2,388	1,603	94,113	23,587	39.41	-6.1	-7.0
N. Y.....	13,810	78,007	53,074	2,342,512	16,962	30.03	-9.4	-9.2
N. C.....	7	41	27	853	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Okla.....	29	178	124	4,929	(5/)	(5/)	-17.2	-16.1
Oreg.....	688	3,606	2,423	138,941	20,195	38.53	-33.6	-29.3
Pa.....	13,516	72,374	46,170	1,535,749	11,362	21.22	-7.3	-10.6
R. I.....	523	2,978	1,975	99,308	18,988	33.35	-5.3	-8.1
Utah.....	804	4,472	3,050	92,365	11,488	20.65	-3.1	-10.2
W. Va.....	12,067	64,363	41,129	1,679,724	13,920	26.10	-2.0	-2.6

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in table 5. All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ No payments made in June. 4/ Data for May; data for June not available. 5/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 families; percentage change, on fewer than 100 recipients.

Table 7.--Aid to families with dependent children receiving foster care: Recipients and payments for foster care, by State, June 1963 1/

State	Number of--				Payments for foster care			
	Children receiving foster care			Families from which children were removed	Total amount	Average per child	In foster homes	In institutions
	Total	In foster homes	In institutions					
Total..	3,221	2/ 2,588	2/ 55	1,263	$215,725	$66.97	2/ $161,757	2/ $7,800
Ala.....	21	21	0	7	846	(3/)	846	0
Ariz.....	144	144	0	59	6,763	46.97	6,763	0
Calif.....	971	935	36	388	78,152	80.49	71,559	6,593
Ill.....	578	(2/)	(2/)	235	46,168	79.88	(2/)	(2/)
Ind.....	64	64	0	22	2,402	37.53	2,402	0
La.....	305	294	11	112	16,813	55.12	16,033	780
Md.....	221	213	8	80	14,498	65.60	14,071	427
N. Mex.....	68	68	0	25	3,736	54.94	3,736	0
N. C.....	35	35	0	9	1,744	(3/)	1,744	0
Okla.....	219	219	0	90	8,864	40.47	8,864	0
Oreg.....	184	184	0	72	13,192	71.70	13,192	0
Utah.....	180	180	0	77	9,056	50.31	9,056	0
Va.....	63	63	0	17	2,694	42.76	2,694	0
W. Va.....	9	9	0	4	464	(3/)	464	0
Wis.....	159	159	0	66	10,333	64.99	10,333	0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in table 5. All data subject to revision. 2/ Excludes Illinois; breakdown not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 children.

Table 8.--Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, June 1963 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	May 1963 in--		June 1962 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	98,385	$7,998,548	$81.30	-0.1	-0.6	-2.0	+2.7
Ala.....	1,702	81,752	48.03	+.9	+.7	+4.5	+14.3
Alaska.....	104	8,105	77.93	-3.7	+2.5	(3/)	+7.1
Ariz.....	858	62,538	72.89	+.1	(4/)	-.8	+.5
Ark.....	1,989	139,075	69.92	+.2	+2.1	+1.1	+15.6
Calif. 2/.....	12,333	1,514,884	122.83	-.2	-3.5	-4.3	-3.4
Colo.....	266	26,948	101.31	+.8	-2.8	+7.3	+25.1
Conn.....	295	35,927	121.79	-1.7	-6.2	-2.0	+20.2
Del.....	283	21,377	75.54	-.4	-.9	+6.8	+5.4
D. C.....	185	13,468	72.80	-2.1	-3.1	-5.6	-1.7
Fla.....	2,580	173,433	67.22	+.4	+2.9	+2.3	+10.7
Ga.....	3,087	181,577	58.82	-.3	+2.7	-4.0	+8.1
Guam.....	7	154	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Hawaii 5/.....	78	9,295	119.17	---	---	---	---
Idaho.....	130	9,072	69.78	-1.5	-.8	0	-5.1
Ill.....	2,775	260,447	93.85	-.6	-.9	-3.7	-1.1
Ind.....	1,801	143,660	79.77	-.1	-2.1	-2.6	+1.3
Iowa.....	1,285	129,265	100.60	-.5	-1.4	-4.4	-2.9
Kans.....	540	49,409	91.50	-.6	+5.2	-4.6	+.2
Ky.....	2,371	163,634	69.01	-.2	-4.4	-1.9	+12.7
La.....	2,797	227,380	81.29	(4/)	+.6	+1.6	+1.7
Maine.....	409	33,703	82.40	+.5	+1.2	-.5	+14.9
Md.....	413	28,909	70.00	-1.0	-1.0	-1.2	+4.8
Mass.....	2,222	304,309	136.95	-2.3	+.4	-.3	+12.7
Mich.....	1,671	159,483	95.44	-.3	+.7	-3.0	+13.5
Minn.....	1,035	119,322	115.29	-.3	-5.2	+.9	+6.7
Miss.....	3,154	119,782	37.98	-1.0	-.1	-9.5	-9.9
Mo. 2/.....	4,664	326,895	70.09	-.3	-.2	-3.5	+4.1
Mont.....	266	20,684	77.76	-3.3	-3.4	-9.8	-4.7
Nebr.....	671	67,223	100.18	-.6	+3.4	-4.3	+1.9
Nev.....	164	19,423	118.43	+1.9	+1.2	-5.7	+12.8
N. H.....	260	27,520	105.85	0	+2.1	+5.7	+16.9
N. J. 6/.....	960	82,632	86.08	---	---	---	---
N. Mex.....	348	32,539	93.50	+.6	+23.5	-3.9	+29.2
N. Y.....	3,227	338,334	104.84	+.2	-6.4	-3.6	+4.6
N. C.....	5,109	317,968	62.24	+.7	+1.7	+1.3	+11.4
N. Dak.....	84	6,802	80.98	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Ohio.....	3,440	281,794	81.92	+.1	+.3	+.1	+2.0
Okla.....	1,706	196,954	115.45	+.3	+1.0	-2.3	+7.7
Oreg.....	402	37,154	92.42	+2.3	-.9	+27.6	+25.0
Pa. 2/.....	17,860	1,329,691	74.45	+.3	(7/)	(7/)	-.3
P. R.....	1,607	13,456	8.37	-.5	+.6	-4.7	-4.2
R. I.....	105	9,179	87.42	+2.9	+2.3	-7.9	-4.6
S. C.....	1,691	115,476	68.29	+.5	+13.5	-.8	+20.7
S. Dak.....	137	9,008	65.75	-.7	-.6	-8.1	-5.2
Tenn.....	2,370	114,539	48.33	-.4	+.9	-5.4	-1.2
Tex.....	5,078	348,644	68.66	-.1	+.1	-5.0	+5.4
Utah.....	178	13,838	77.74	-1.1	-2.6	+2.9	+2.4
Vt.....	110	7,382	67.11	-.9	+1.0	+3.8	+12.9
V. I.....	15	496	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Va.....	1,140	77,475	67.96	+.3	+2.7	-3.0	+5.3
Wash.....	661	62,901	95.16	+.6	+17.3	-2.1	-14.4
W. Va.....	871	41,166	47.26	+.3	-.3	-6.8	-7.0
Wis.....	837	77,836	92.99	-1.4	-11.1	-4.9	-6.2
Wyo.....	54	4,631	85.76	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $41,603 to 276 recipients; Missouri $50,745 to 719 recipients; and Pennsylvania, $918,274 to 12,353 recipients. 3/ Average payments not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change, on fewer than 100 recipients. 4/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 5/ Data for May; data for June not available. 6/ Data for May; data for June not comparable because of changes in timing of payments and in reporting methods. 7/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 9.--Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, June 1963 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	May 1963 in--		June 1962 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	461,538	$34,533,168	$74.82	+0.9	(2/)	+10.7	+14.8
Ala.....	13,583	620,634	45.69	+.8	+.9	+6.5	+19.1
Ariz.....	1,821	124,203	68.21	+6.1	+6.0	(3/)	(3/)
Ark.....	8,849	519,868	58.75	+1.2	+1.4	+14.8	+39.6
Calif.....	33,500	3,632,718	108.44	+3.5	+1.5	+52.4	+64.0
Colo.....	5,848	428,837	73.33	-.2	-.4	+3.6	+5.7
Conn.....	6,512	421,632	64.75	+.6	-4.6	+177.2	+45.5
Del.....	436	31,453	72.14	+1.4	+1.7	-3.1	+8.4
D. C.....	2,929	228,409	77.98	-2.7	-3.3	-3.9	-.5
Fla.....	14,713	1,017,087	69.13	+1.1	+2.3	+14.0	+19.1
Ga.....	25,541	1,486,773	58.21	+.3	+1.2	+4.0	+17.9
Guam.....	77	1,854	24.08	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Hawaii 5/.....	1,017	128,836	126.68	---	---	---	---
Idaho.....	2,426	135,040	55.66	+.3	+.7	+21.7	(7/)
Ill.....	28,081	2,738,284	97.51	-.3	-.7	+3.4	+2.3
Ind.....	245	22,880	93.39	+42.4	+45.9	(6/)	(6/)
Iowa.....	935	75,728	80.99	+.4	+.3	+16.7	+39.3
Kans.....	4,316	419,160	97.12	+.2	+1.7	+3.4	+11.4
Ky.....	9,217	665,854	72.24	-1.0	-5.5	+6.3	+22.5
La.....	18,209	1,046,276	57.46	+.4	+.6	+3.2	+2.7
Maine.....	2,378	216,024	90.84	-.1	+6.4	+5.8	+35.0
Md.....	6,613	462,894	70.00	+.7	+.7	+2.0	+5.5
Mass.....	10,708	1,412,327	131.89	-1.1	-4.2	+2.6	+2.7
Mich.....	6,780	779,202	114.93	+1.7	+8.4	+13.4	+27.2
Minn.....	3,104	189,710	61.12	+.3	+.5	+9.2	+10.1
Miss.....	15,346	525,286	34.23	+1.5	+1.5	+15.3	+14.6
Mo.....	14,786	1,000,170	67.64	-.4	-1.0	-1.6	+4.9
Mont.....	1,255	95,011	75.71	+.3	-.5	-.4	+2.4
Nebr.....	2,197	178,958	81.46	+1.2	+1.5	(2/)	+3.3
N. H.....	516	57,910	112.23	-10.1	+.1	+5.7	+11.8
N. J.....	7,988	752,844	94.25	+.5	+.9	+6.0	+5.6
N. Mex.....	3,195	292,260	91.47	+.7	+14.6	+10.2	+38.5
N. Y.....	35,108	4,084,574	116.34	+.5	-6.6	-.8	+4.7
N. C.....	21,854	1,481,234	67.78	+.2	+2.3	+2.7	+12.8
N. Dak.....	1,280	143,342	111.99	-.3	+2.1	+2.6	+10.8
Ohio.....	17,744	1,419,356	79.99	+1.3	+2.8	+15.2	+15.5
Okla.....	11,802	1,239,257	105.00	+.3	+.5	+8.7	+15.5
Oreg.....	4,990	457,552	91.69	+.5	-.4	+2.1	+1.1
Pa.....	19,254	1,226,154	63.68	-1.3	(2/)	+4.2	+3.5
P. R.....	21,824	189,158	8.67	-.2	+.3	-2.4	-3.3
R. I.....	2,576	226,909	88.09	(7/)	+.2	-6.0	-4.0
S. C.....	8,329	480,956	57.74	+.7	+13.3	+2.2	+12.6
S. Dak.....	1,097	73,406	66.92	-.4	(7/)	-1.1	+1.8
Tenn.....	12,133	576,809	47.54	+.2	-.5	+5.3	+10.0
Tex.....	8,454	486,075	57.50	+1.4	+1.3	+9.2	+16.3
Utah.....	4,645	319,193	68.72	-.4	-2.9	+26.4	+11.6
Vt.....	961	65,314	67.96	+2.0	+3.4	+10.0	+17.0
V. I.....	92	3,036	33.00	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Va.....	6,445	428,298	66.45	-.4	+.9	-1.6	+5.3
Wash.....	17,152	992,313	57.85	+.4	+6.9	+103.7	+24.5
W. Va.....	6,749	318,251	47.16	-1.1	-.8	-7.9	-4.8
Wis.....	5,342	565,402	105.84	+.8	-2.0	+13.7	+14.7
Wyo.....	586	48,457	82.69	-1.7	-5.0	+2.3	+7.2

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 3/ Program initiated July 1962. 4/ Percentage change not computed on base of fewer than 100 recipients. 5/ Data for May; data for June not available. 6/ Program initiated February 1963. 7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 10.--General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, June 1963 1/

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		May 1963 in--		June 1962 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/.....	329,000	775,000	$21,548,000	$65.55	$27.79	-9.0	-7.3	-4.7	-3.8
Ala.....	95	95	1,256	13.22	13.22	-12.0	-6.5	-22.8	-12.2
Alaska.....	192	548	10,743	55.95	19.60	-20.8	-11.3	+68.1	+55.5
Ariz.....	2,437	5,164	142,112	58.31	27.52	-8.3	-3.6	-23.1	-31.6
Ark.....	255	945	3,812	14.95	4.03	-12.7	-19.1	+18.0	-2.7
Calif.....	30,074	68,543	1,904,340	63.32	27.78	-9.4	-6.6	-.3	-.7
Colo.....	1,249	4,256	49,771	39.85	11.69	-17.7	-22.0	-1.6	-6.4
Conn.....	3/ 4,403	3/ 10,814	3/ 291,846	66.28	26.99	-2.1	-10.2	+8.7	+11.1
Del.....	1,274	2,274	68,560	53.81	30.15	-3.7	-7.3	+8.8	-9.9
D. C.....	663	721	48,083	72.52	66.69	-11.6	-10.7	-43.2	-44.7
Fla. 4/.....	8,400	(5/)	246,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.....	2,195	4,934	68,630	31.27	13.91	-6.5	-4.3	-4.2	-3.0
Guam.....	4	4	117	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Hawaii 7/.....	1,064	1,481	67,637	63.57	45.67	---	---	---	---
Ill.....	26,108	52,925	2,089,259	80.02	39.48	-6.6	-4.2	-18.0	-23.8
Iowa 4/.....	3,500	7,500	129,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.....	3,027	8,434	201,838	66.68	23.93	-2.3	-6.7	+8.7	+9.7
Ky.....	1,836	5,537	73,561	40.07	13.29	-14.3	-12.3	-.4	+2.4
La.....	7,732	8,487	402,499	52.06	47.43	-1.0	-.4	-2.7	-4.4
Maine.....	2,330	7,986	99,275	42.61	12.43	-28.7	-25.8	+6.4	+10.9
Md.....	5,160	5,739	363,089	70.37	63.27	-1.5	-.9	+17.4	+22.0
Mass.....	6,924	14,174	466,952	67.44	32.94	-4.3	-10.4	+5.3	+11.5
Mich.....	29,888	105,596	2,854,320	95.50	27.03	-12.3	-13.4	-19.5	-21.2
Minn.....	8,619	24,731	653,155	75.78	26.41	-14.0	-15.2	+3.2	+6.7
Miss.....	1,169	1,557	16,494	14.11	10.59	+7.4	+6.7	+25.1	+16.2
Mo.....	9,220	11,958	612,171	66.40	51.19	-5.3	-3.2	-4.8	+11.6
Mont.....	1,076	3,148	45,173	41.98	14.35	-41.4	-31.6	+3.3	-7.6
Nebr.....	759	2,163	37,271	49.11	17.23	-14.2	-16.1	-13.2	-14.5
Nev.....	288	472	17,161	59.59	36.36	-.8	-8.0	+41.3	+61.9
N. H.....	882	2,958	47,927	54.34	16.20	-17.3	-24.3	+25.6	+11.5
N. J. 8/.....	8,957	28,670	1,088,463	121.52	37.97	-9.4	-7.2	+12.7	+8.5
N. Mex.....	433	758	18,259	42.17	24.09	-22.3	-10.4	+15.2	+6.6
N. Y. 9/.....	34,725	79,461	2,918,181	84.04	36.72	+.4	+6.8	+11.3	+29.6
N. C.....	1,566	4,282	42,081	26.87	9.83	-12.6	-1.5	+4.7	+40.0
N. Dak.....	316	1,206	16,324	51.66	13.54	-22.4	-26.1	-25.1	-14.8
Ohio.....	30,634	109,019	2,177,686	71.09	19.98	-11.8	-12.7	-11.3	-19.2
Okla.....	8,437	(5/)	118,869	14.09	---	---	+20.2	---	-.9
Oreg.....	4,594	(5/)	237,253	51.64	---	---	-27.1	---	+6.4
Pa.....	38,545	46,857	2,265,361	58.77	48.35	-3.5	-3.3	+3.3	+4.8
P. R.....	2,365	2,365	18,070	7.64	7.64	+61.0	+67.4	-15.6	-22.4
R. I.....	2,459	5,121	129,010	52.46	25.19	-9.3	-23.0	+7.2	+9.6
S. C.....	1,413	1,636	44,610	31.57	27.27	-13.6	-2.3	-38.9	-3.0
S. Dak.....	291	970	9,594	32.97	9.89	-25.4	-32.5	+5.8	-6.8
Tenn.....	1,824	4,962	29,775	16.32	6.00	-22.7	-19.5	-19.0	-13.5
Tex. 10/ 11/.....	10,000	(5/)	230,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah.....	1,375	3,309	84,869	61.72	25.65	-17.9	-21.6	+26.8	+25.5
Vt. 10/.....	900	(5/)	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.....	166	172	5,280	31.81	30.70	0	.6	+15.4	+15.6
Va.....	2,382	5,778	107,943	45.32	18.68	-6.7	-4.9	+1.6	-3.7
Wash.....	8,068	17,208	582,679	72.22	33.86	-18.5	-17.5	+25.5	+.2
W. Va.....	1,616	2,548	54,982	34.02	21.58	+7.8	+33.3	+29.8	+41.0
Wis.....	7,523	22,881	649,249	86.30	28.38	-11.8	-13.1	+6.5	+3.6
Wyo.....	309	1,168	21,767	70.44	18.64	-15.7	-18.9	-1.7	-6.9

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count also includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho and Indiana; data not available. 3/ About 6 percent of this total is estimated. 4/ Partly estimated. 5/ Data not available. 6/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change, on fewer than 100 recipients. 7/ Data for May; data for June not available. 8/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial, and total payments for such services. 9/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care. 10/ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions. 11/ Data for March; data for April, May, and June not available.

Table 11.--Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, June 1963 1/

State	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to families with dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance
Total.....	$35,170,218	$26,612,990	$9,465,885	$926,220	$8,162,713	2/ $9,166,000
Ala.....	833,049	64,483	775	3,073	55,668	13
Alaska.....	21,685	---	---	---	(3/)	4/ 51,746
Ariz.....	29,113	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.....	868,879	149,952	58,112	22,872	185,530	---
Calif.....	3,172,696	5,045,191	781,511	147,673	651,455	129,087
Colo.....	1,041,256	---	98,191	9,030	82,057	89,804
Conn.....	209,730	1,214,900	330,676	16,459	211,930	(5/)
Del.....	12,597	---	---	1,571	---	---
D. C.....	149,411	45,604	3,152	303	12,851	785
Fla.....	1,175,193	---	64,959	20,375	189,011	---
Ga.....	606,398	---	---	9,822	102,128	---
Guam.....	665	279	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 6/.....	20,041	121,842	71,808	3,691	56,443	31,707
Idaho.....	55,430	228,262	---	60	23,309	---
Ill.....	2,496,388	230,030	1,380,952	78,117	822,672	4/ 685,823
Ind.....	773,526	---	203,574	36,400	10,807	---
Iowa.....	987,629	---	171,668	13,741	---	4/ 7/ 287,000
Kans.....	417,677	---	106,778	8,107	79,028	78,240
Ky.....	422,539	126,018	157,855	11,933	88,815	---
La.....	1,886,036	73,753	20,887	6,628	80,696	4,163
Maine.....	29,356	134,278	42,609	5,112	52,294	78,473
Md.....	86,403	302,808	---	894	15,324	2,191
Mass.....	1,114,640	4,075,221	383,665	37,860	737,346	192,690
Mich.....	485,721	1,808,416	217,471	35,724	230,738	449,805
Minn.....	2,868,761	---	272,698	54,132	41,712	363,226
Miss.....	157,777	---	---	---	---	---
Mo.....	701,943	---	33,994	---	20,797	14,534
Mont.....	1,205	---	520	285	---	4/ 308,731
Nebr.....	440,973	---	19,728	25,720	64,433	4/ 33,711
Nev.....	52,678	---	---	3,372	(3/)	4/ 218,362
N. H.....	100,544	29,773	20,072	5,118	17,325	(5/)
N. J.....	865,112	---	225,876	8/ 7,022	219,784	339,700
N. Mex.....	228,720	---	120,796	7,660	70,560	10,874
N. Y.....	1,104,233	8,200,420	2,157,498	85,090	1,714,482	235,371
N. C.....	370,767	---	202,082	18,170	265,444	4/ 146,988
N. Dak.....	175,665	219,782	49,848	1,607	68,525	4/ 21,583
Ohio.....	1,500,434	---	388,451	39,702	249,997	4/ 1,946,749
Okla.....	1,502,784	171,248	143,328	30,708	213,588	(5/)
Oreg.....	520,547	72,287	83,214	6,169	132,025	79,050
Pa.....	730,604	1,845,379	472,880	68,806	220,310	145,685
P. R.....	28,774	70,471	---	---	---	---
R. I.....	90,825	---	122,757	1,654	38,640	4/ 57,743
S. C.....	403,415	413,540	59,235	23,281	104,965	28,170
S. Dak.....	103,437	---	---	---	---	4/ 99,075
Tenn.....	344,679	117,663	41,728	3,318	24,266	---
Tex.....	2,575,045	---	---	---	---	---
Utah.....	66,376	230,581	75,968	3,165	130,722	2,920
Vt.....	180,823	18,522	---	619	8,405	---
V. I.....	2,946	---	15	4	92	205
Va.....	223,439	---	51,018	13,729	77,844	4/ 21,990
Wash.....	693,124	1,282,149	260,348	15,593	384,569	145,804
W. Va.....	139,491	320,138	330,522	5,232	47,257	9,306
Wis.....	2,054,172	---	231,577	35,860	350,804	249,756
Wyo.....	44,867	---	7,089	759	8,065	39,435

1/ For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported. 2/ Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds and reporting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis. 3/ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled. 4/ Includes payments made in behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance. 5/ Data not available. 6/ Data for May; data for June not available. 7/ Partly estimated. 8/ Data for May; data for June not comparable because of changes in timing of payments and in reporting methods.

Table 12.--Average payment per recipient for all assistance, for money payments, and for vendor payments for medical care, by program and State, June 1963 1/

State	Old-age assistance			Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to families with dependent children (per recipient)			Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled		
	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care		All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care
All States.....	$76.92	$60.93	$15.99	$195.20	$30.95	$28.54	$2.41	$81.30	$71.88	$9.41	$74.82	$57.14	$17.69
Ala.....	67.67	59.82	7.85	257.93	11.62	11.62	.01	48.03	46.23	1.81	45.69	41.59	4.10
Alaska.....	84.81	69.06	15.75	---	34.35	34.35	---	77.93	77.93	---	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)
Ariz.....	62.63	60.45	2.18	---	29.06	29.06	---	72.89	72.89	---	68.21	68.21	---
Ark.....	66.33	51.15	15.17	63.89	17.92	15.78	2.15	69.92	58.42	11.50	58.75	37.78	20.97
Calif.....	106.89	94.86	12.02	285.15	43.69	41.50	2.18	122.83	110.86	11.97	108.44	88.99	19.45
Colo.....	103.72	82.60	21.12	---	36.68	34.13	2.55	101.31	67.36	33.95	73.33	59.30	14.03
Conn.....	83.54	59.46	24.09	248.55	44.60	37.86	6.74	121.79	65.99	55.79	64.75	32.20	32.54
Del.....	62.81	51.11	11.71	---	22.45	22.45	---	75.54	69.99	5.55	72.14	72.14	---
D. C.....	113.72	58.76	54.95	345.48	32.47	32.31	.17	72.80	71.16	1.64	77.98	73.59	4.39
Fla.....	63.95	47.34	16.60	---	16.66	16.04	.62	67.22	59.32	7.90	69.13	56.28	12.85
Ga.....	54.87	48.29	6.58	---	23.33	23.33	---	58.82	55.64	3.18	58.21	54.21	4.00
Guam.....	30.42	26.15	4.26	2.54	12.70	12.70	---	(3/)	(3/)	---	24.08	24.08	---
Hawaii 4/.....	68.09	50.88	17.22	240.32	33.67	28.55	5.12	119.17	71.85	47.32	126.68	71.18	55.50
Idaho.....	72.18	61.57	10.61	143.65	40.95	40.95	---	69.78	69.32	.46	55.66	46.06	9.61
Ill.....	86.14	45.90	40.24	387.26	43.58	38.33	5.25	93.85	65.70	28.15	97.51	68.22	29.30
Ind.....	75.64	43.41	32.23	---	27.81	23.60	4.21	79.77	59.56	20.21	93.39	49.28	44.11
Iowa.....	90.31	57.46	32.85	---	37.03	33.05	3.98	100.60	89.90	10.69	80.99	80.99	---
Kans.....	89.93	72.93	17.00	---	36.39	32.62	3.77	91.50	76.49	15.01	97.12	78.81	18.31
Ky.....	60.10	52.19	7.91	27.71	24.79	22.79	2.00	69.01	63.98	5.03	72.24	62.61	9.64
La.....	83.72	69.00	14.72	169.55	22.82	22.61	.21	81.29	78.92	2.37	57.46	53.03	4.43
Maine.....	55.79	53.17	2.61	273.48	29.82	27.89	1.94	82.40	69.90	12.50	90.84	68.85	21.99
Md.....	71.93	62.71	9.23	38.84	31.88	31.88	---	70.00	67.83	2.16	70.00	67.68	2.32
Mass.....	83.28	63.52	19.75	176.15	43.20	38.29	4.91	136.95	119.91	17.04	131.89	63.04	68.86
Mich.....	79.15	69.60	9.55	339.16	36.66	34.97	1.69	95.44	74.06	21.38	114.93	80.89	34.03
Minn.....	109.28	43.39	65.90	---	47.40	41.01	6.39	115.29	62.99	52.30	61.12	47.68	13.44
Miss.....	35.20	33.14	2.06	---	8.91	8.91	---	37.98	37.98	---	34.23	34.23	---
Mo.....	65.51	58.87	6.64	---	24.32	23.99	.33	70.09	70.09	---	67.64	66.24	1.41
Mont.....	68.37	68.17	.21	---	33.71	33.64	.07	77.76	76.69	1.07	75.71	75.71	---
Nebr.....	81.87	47.58	34.29	---	29.96	28.50	1.46	100.18	61.85	38.33	81.46	52.13	29.33
Nev.....	88.99	68.38	20.61	---	29.80	29.80	---	118.43	97.87	20.56	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)
N. H.....	100.48	78.58	21.90	115.40	40.48	35.73	4.75	105.85	86.16	19.68	112.23	78.65	33.58
N. J.....	96.09	49.25	46.84	---	47.07	44.57	2.51	5/86.08	5/78.76	5/ 7.31	94.25	66.73	27.51
N. Mex.....	80.54	59.24	21.29	---	33.74	29.74	4.00	93.50	71.49	22.01	91.47	69.39	22.08
N. Y.....	86.88	67.40	19.47	269.41	41.38	36.40	4.98	104.84	78.48	26.37	116.34	67.51	48.83
N. C.....	57.25	48.92	8.33	---	23.27	21.55	1.72	62.24	58.68	3.56	67.78	55.63	12.15
N. Dak.....	90.52	59.92	30.60	219.56	41.54	34.19	7.36	80.98	61.85	19.13	111.99	58.45	53.54
Ohio.....	84.85	67.14	17.71	---	29.90	27.37	2.53	81.92	70.38	11.54	79.99	65.90	14.09
Okla.....	91.74	73.78	17.96	190.28	34.14	32.12	2.02	115.45	97.45	18.00	105.00	86.91	18.10
Oreg.....	84.35	49.66	34.69	154.79	37.53	34.88	2.66	92.42	77.08	15.35	91.69	65.24	26.46
Pa.....	77.16	61.99	15.17	254.36	27.46	26.06	1.40	74.45	70.60	3.85	63.68	52.24	11.44
P. R.....	9.29	8.45	.84	32.33	3.69	3.69	---	8.37	8.37	---	8.67	8.67	---
R. I.....	83.96	68.96	15.00	---	39.37	33.62	5.75	87.42	71.67	15.75	88.09	73.09	15.00
S. C.....	55.68	40.79	14.88	205.84	17.07	15.30	1.77	68.29	54.52	13.77	57.74	45.14	12.60
S. Dak.....	81.52	68.02	13.50	---	34.85	34.85	---	65.75	65.75	---	66.92	66.92	---
Tenn.....	48.31	41.11	7.20	71.01	18.66	18.13	.53	48.33	46.93	1.40	47.54	45.54	2.00
Tex.....	70.24	58.80	11.44	---	18.69	18.69	---	68.66	68.66	---	57.50	57.50	---
Utah.....	69.17	57.02	12.15	127.11	32.64	28.61	4.02	77.74	59.96	17.78	68.72	40.58	28.14
Vt.....	83.20	49.96	33.24	336.76	30.28	30.28	---	67.11	61.48	5.63	67.96	59.22	8.75
V. I.....	36.19	30.20	5.99	(6/)	16.42	16.40	.01	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	33.00	32.00	1.00
Va.....	60.81	44.27	16.55	---	23.93	22.78	1.15	67.96	55.92	12.04	66.45	54.38	12.08
Wash.....	84.58	64.51	20.06	133.24	43.03	36.94	6.08	95.16	71.57	23.59	57.85	35.43	22.42
W. Va.....	47.09	38.09	9.01	36.25	25.71	23.18	2.53	47.26	41.26	6.01	47.16	40.15	7.00
Wis.....	100.82	33.62	67.20	---	44.32	38.97	5.35	92.99	50.15	42.84	105.84	40.17	65.67
Wyo.....	85.88	68.81	17.07	---	36.76	34.56	2.20	85.76	71.70	14.06	82.69	68.93	13.76

1/ Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both. Money payments may also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments for other than medical care. Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. 2/ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients. 4/ Data for May; data for June not available. 5/ Data for May; data for June not comparable due to changes in timing of payments and reporting methods. 6/ No payments made in June.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Benefits
Summary Data for June 1963

Current Month Data

Type of Benefit	Benefits awarded in June: Number	Benefits awarded in June: Average amount	Benefits in current-payment status, end of June: Number	Benefits in current-payment status, end of June: Monthly rate (in thousands)	Benefits in current-payment status, end of June: Average amount	Amount of benefits paid 1/ in June (in thousands)
Total, OASI and DI	334,338	---	---	---	---	$1,297,004
Total, OASI	294,819	---	---	---	---	1,194,632
Monthly benefits, OASI and DI	242,017	---	18,608,268	$1,226,260	---	1,278,394
Monthly benefits, OASI	202,498	---	17,225,957	1,137,418	---	1,176,021
Monthly benefits, DI	39,519	---	1,382,311	88,842	---	102,373
Old-age (retired worker)	104,018	$79.10	10,037,392	769,481	$76.66	787,812
Disability (disabled-worker)	19,021	94.51	790,447	71,399	90.33	81,578
Wife's or husband's (OASI and DI)	36,961	38.29	2,723,207	107,251	39.38	112,122
Wife's or husband's (OASI)	30,956	39.14	2,563,004	102,086	39.83	105,876
Wife's or husband's (DI)	6,005	33.92	160,203	5,166	32.24	6,246
Widow's or widower's	23,600	71.46	1,939,938	128,786	66.39	134,553
Parent's	325	77.88	36,963	2,535	68.58	2,808
Child's (OASI and DI)	49,060	---	2,623,706	119,702	---	129,815
Child's (OASI--total)	34,567	---	2,192,045	107,425	---	115,266
Child's (OASI--life) 2/	10,513	27.59	415,987	11,540	27.74	12,391
Child's (OASI--survivor) 2/	24,054	52.57	1,776,058	95,885	53.99	102,875
Child's (DI)	14,493	28.45	431,661	12,278	28.44	14,549
Mother's	9,032	60.40	456,615	27,106	59.36	29,706
Lump-sum death payments	92,321	3/ 209.42	---	---	---	18,611

Comparative Data

Item	June 1963	May 1963	June 1962
Number of benefits in current-payment status, end of month:			
Total, OASI and DI	18,608,268	18,530,817	17,280,364
Total, OASI	17,225,957	17,167,657	16,128,514
Total, DI	1,382,311	1,363,160	1,151,850
Amount of benefits paid (in thousands):			
Total, OASI and DI	$1,297,004	$1,290,388	$1,204,813
Total, OASI	1,194,632	1,190,585	1,113,642
Total, DI	102,373	99,803	91,171
Number of old-age (retired-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	104,018	102,085	102,351
In current-payment status, end of month	10,037,392	9,990,216	9,347,624
Average old-age (retired-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$79.10	$79.33	$78.33
In current-payment status, end of month	76.66	76.63	76.03
Number of disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	19,021	19,427	19,628
In current-payment status, end of month	790,447	781,073	679,258
Average disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$94.51	$94.62	$92.32
In current-payment status, end of month	90.33	90.27	89.73
Number of persons aged 62 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 4/	14,584,000	14,518,000	13,633,000
Number of persons aged 65 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 4/	12,834,000	12,780,000	12,066,000
Assets of trust funds, end of month (in millions):			
OASI	$18,939	$19,220	$19,626
DI	2,394	2,392	2,507

1/ Exceeds monthly amount of benefits in current-payment status because initial payments include amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.
2/ Distribution by type of claim for OASI child's benefits estimated.
3/ Average lump sum per worker; there were 88,868 deceased workers represented in the current month's lump-sum awards.
4/ Numbers estimated to the nearest thousand.

Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Benefits
Summary Data, Fiscal Year 1963

1963 Fiscal Year Data 1/

Type of benefit	Benefits awarded July 1962-June 1963		Amount of benefits paid 2/	
	Number	Average amount	July 1962-June 1963 (in thousands)	Jan. 1940-June 1963 (in millions)
Total, OASI and DI	3,815,028	-----	$15,015,259	$97,741
Total, OASI	3,332,594	-----	13,844,584	93,819
Monthly benefits, OASI and DI	2,863,366	-----	14,819,929	95,895
Monthly benefits, OASI	2,380,932	-----	13,649,254	91,973
Monthly benefits, DI	482,434	-----	1,170,675	3,922
Old-age (retired worker)	1,238,331	$79.43	9,139,200	61,139
Disability (disabled-worker	240,402	93.62	936,727	3,272
Wife's or husband's (OASI and DI)	435,954	38.58	1,312,631	9,153
Wife's or husband's (OASI)	366,574	39.51	1,241,606	8,933
Wife's or husband's (DI)	69,380	33.70	71,025	220
Widow's or widower's	274,988	71.07	1,544,522	8,957
Parent's	3,779	77.54	33,811	264
Child's (OASI and DI)	567,700	-----	1,508,418	10,275
Child's (OASI--total)	395,048	-----	1,345,495	9,845
Child's (OASI--life) 3/	123,060	28.34	143,064	730
Child's (OASI--survivor) 3/	271,988	53.29	1,202,431	9,115
Child's (DI)	172,652	28.22	162,923	430
Mother's	102,212	61.35	344,620	2,835
Lump-sum death payments	951,662	4/ 211.88	195,330	1,847

Comparative Data

Item	Fiscal year 1963	1962	1961
Number of benefits in current-payment status, end of period:			
Total, OASI and DI	18,608,268	17,280,364	15,624,182
Total, OASI	17,225,957	16,128,514	14,726,498
Total, DI	1,382,311	1,151,850	897,684
Amount of benefits paid (in millions):			
Total, OASI and DI	$15,015	$13,669	$11,889
Total, OASI	13,845	12,658	11,185
Total, DI	1,171	1,011	704
Number of old-age (retired-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	1,238,331	1,490,379	1,056,993
In current-payment status, end of period	10,037,392	9,347,624	8,414,028
Average old-age (retired-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$79.43	$77.20	$80.03
In current-payment status, end of period	76.66	76.03	74.57
Number of disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	240,402	251,707	283,973
In current-payment status, end of period	790,447	679,258	558,066
Average disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$93.62	$92.08	$90.60
In current-payment status, end of period	90.33	89.73	89.41
Number of persons aged 62 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of period (OASI and DI) 5/	14,584,000	13,633,000	12,424,000
Number of persons aged 65 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of period (OASI and DI) 5/	12,834,000	12,066,000	11,329,000
Assets of trust funds, end of period (in millions):			
OASI	$18,939	$19,626	$20,900
DI	2,394	2,507	2,504

1/ For benefits in current payment status, see table on previous page.
2/ Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.
3/ Distribution by type of claim for OASI child's benefits partly estimated.
4/ Average lump sum per worker; there were 921,901 deceased workers represented in the fiscal year 1963 lump-sum awards.
5/ Numbers estimated to the nearest thousand.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1963 O - 706-826

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300
(GPO)